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DISESTABLISHMENT.

BY REV. WM. M. JONES

SIXTH ARTICLE.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." This, assuredly, is true of all ecclesiastical establishments because they gather fruits from the people, and the English people are now earnestly expressing their distaste of the fruits of the Establishment. As to the doctrines and preaching of the Episcopal Churches there is a wide choice for adherents to receive or reject as best suits them. There is a paragraph from the Daily News of Dec. 15, 1885, that exhibits one of the works of the Establishment:

SEIZURE OF HOP POLES.

"By the direction of the Rev. J. L. Cameron, a number of hop-poles were seized and sold under a distress warrant yesterday morning for the recovery of extraordinary the bishops and clergy of the said Church. tithes at Mr. A. May's farm, Timbernan, Shoreham. After the sale an indignation meeting, called by placard headed 'The Church in Danger,' was held, and, amid great excitement, a resolution for the abolition of tithes was carried. A large number of farmers was present." In the elections now closed the Conservative Party has been charged with trading with the three P's, -- Mr. | in church vards "Christian and orderly" Parnell, the publicans and the parsons. The foregoing, and intimidation, and other tactics, have brought out the real colors of the priestly defenders of Church-State.

"Surely oppression maketh a wise man man mad." The Disestablishment question is but the protest of millions against church ment, the salvation of souls at stake, not to say the dinners of the clergy jeopardized, sermons and pamphlets and magazine articles begin to fly about like leaves of Autumn. It is pitiful to read, as from sober-minded, God-fearing men, such statements as these: "The tithe is not a tax;" "the Church of England never was a church of Rome;" the was divinely established and has never been their purpose for power and the pocket, and put far from them the fourth commandment which is for all men. Be it observed that was not the supreme head of the church on in an auctioneer and distrain for extraor- ity." dinary tithe. There were no Sunday laws, no Archbishops with £15,000 a year, and Solomon did not build the temple by duties levied on coal. King Charles I., and his son, Charles II., ("of pious memory!") persecuted men whose only crime was that they worshiped God in their own way. Before the arrival in England of the monk Agustine, A. D., 597, Christian churches existed in Britain, which were independent of each other and had no bishops. Augus- swept away is the statement made by several tine overpowered these churches by the sword and established a church subject to Rome. First fruits and tenths were paid to the Pope, and Rome was the Supreme Court of Appeal. That church is the Church of Episcopalian body, and we are happy to England, reformed, let us say, though many of the churches are more Romish than many in Italy itself!

To treat more closely with the political argument it is necessary to state that established churches have ever been hostile to liberty—ever hostile to reform; and this apapplies with force to "the Church of England as by law established." Take the votes of the Bishops in the House of Lords -votes cast since 1810. I quote only a part of them as being sufficient to show the animus of the Church.

against which the Bishops voted:

Shop-lifting Bill (to abolish Capital Punishment for stealing from shops property of the value of five shillings), 1810. National Education Percehiel schools Rill (to author- credit for intensely sincere convictions the

ize Magistrates to provide schools where they | better, for thus we may prevent a thousand were wanted out of the rates), 1839.

Roman Catholics Disabilities Bill (to render Roman Catholics eligible to sit in Parliament) 1821; and to render R. C. Peers eligible to sit in Parliament-1822.

Roman Catholic Relief Bill with the same object as the previous Bills, 1829.

Reform Bill, 1831, and again in 1832. Jewish Disabilities Bill (to render Jews

eligible to sit in Parliament), 1833. Admission of Dissenters to the Universi-

ties Bill, 1834. University Tests Abolition Bill (to abolish ecclesiastical tests and restrictions which prevented Nonconformists from enjoying the rights and privileges of the Universities). 1867—again voted against by the Bishops in | in the United States, 1881, was \$75,000,000; 1869. In spite of them it became a law in value of all libraries in the United States at

Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill (to abolish the declaration not to exercise power. authority, or influence, possessed in virtue printing and publishing \$66,822,441; amount of any office, to interfere or weaken the Protestant Church as it is by law established in yearly amount for missions during the past leaves in strong contrast to the dense verdure England, or to disturb the said Church, or in the possession of any rights or privileges to which the said Church and the said bishops and clergy are or may be by law entitled). Voted against by the bishops in 1860, 1861, loss of industry in one year is estimated at flowing current, whose yellow flood covered 1862, 1863 and 1865. In 1866 the Bill was \$1,000,000,000. carried and the question settled, the bishops abstaining from voting.

The Burials Question (motion to permi funeral services other than that of the Church of England) 1876, '77, '78.

Burials Bill of Mr. Gladstone's Government, 1880.

Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment Bill oppression during many ages. Yet, as (to abolish pigeon shooting), as carried on though Church-State were of divine appoint- a most savage practice, and because of my lords and gentlemen of sporting life, the bishops voted against it! Joseph Hume spake thus with regard to these mitred legis

"Have we found Bishops standing between the Government and the people to prevent the exercise of arbitrary power? No, they have been aiders and abettors of "principle of the union of Church and State every tyranny and oppression which the people have been compelled to endure. When abrogated," etc. It is singular how the did they rise to oppose an Act intended to clergy quote Judaistic economy when it suits | abridge liberty? They have been always the political tools of a designing ministry, and ready to sacrifice every principle in the support of arbitrary power." The lesson of state in Old Testament times the Jews had no ecclesiasticism is one which every Christian Prayer Book, no Patronage, and the king should pray, labor, and hope might never again be repeated. I am quite sure my aged earth. The "Church" did not support the friend would say were he present at this king through thick and thin. There were writing, -- "Jones, say it again; The Altar no church rates and the priest did not call and the Throne have been a curse to human-

56 MILDMAY PARK, N., Jan. 5, 1886.

P. S.—As a further index to the tactics of the clergy, and the sentiments of Nonconformists on disestablishment, I append the in the Daily News of yesterday:

present staying for the benefit of his health, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon says: 'Among the debris of the elections which needs to be divines that Mr. Spurgeon has acknowledged the Church of England to be the only bulwark of the faith! This we have neither but must be met only by moral sussion. many faithful preachers of the gospel in the acknowledge all the good which they accomplish; but there are, alas! many in the Church who are as far from being like them as the east is from the west. The Establishment is, as we believe, itself an error; and it works for error rather than for truth. I does the Episcopalian Church great harm to be endowed and established, and renders it less a bulwark of truth than it might be. Witness the Romeward tendency of many officials and the sacramentarianism preached from so many pulpits, and judge whether a Protestant Dissenter can think the Anglican Establishment a bulwark of faith. A cause is hard driven which needs to twist the admissions of candor into such a statement. The battle upon the subject of a favored church will be long and fierce, and will tax all the Christian temper of men on both sides, for it is a question upon which we each feel very deeply and are solemnly resolved never to give way, because we believe day Desecration" in my next. we are right. The sooner we give each other

needless blunders."

CORRECTION.

In my second article for "Mr. Gladstone's estimated revenues of the Church," read, "Mr. Gladstone's estimated value of the revenues of the Church."

LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN.

My Dear Friends,—I would like to call your attention to a few comparisons in relation to the enormity of the drink question and then leave it for you to think of. With this in mind we find that the full valuation of all known church property in the United States is \$350,000,000; cost of all schools \$2 per volume is \$91,000,000; gross earnings paid to all clergymen \$12,000,000; average seventy years has been \$828,000. Now these expenditures, earnings and valuations for public service amount to the vast sum of \$1,271,054,372. But the liquor that paid duty, and estimated as sold without, with

In the terrirory now known as the United States there have been killed during 150 years in war, 600,000; yearly average of 4.000. Rum kills prematurely, 50,000 yearly, or at present rates, in 150 years, 7,500,000. abundant water from the acequias-irrigat-The great wars of the world for twenty-five ing ditches-which meander through them years, from 1852 to 1877, including the in various directions. Sheep, goats, burros, Franco-German and our own civil war, cost a fraction over \$12,000,000,000.

\$15,000,000,000, or \$3,000,000,000 more than all the wars of the world. For every thousand killed in battle. rum killed twelve and a half thousand. The sword has slain its thousands, but ruw its tens of thousands. And what a disparity between the honors that cover thousands of soldiers' graves and the sorrows that come from tens of thousands of drunkards' graves, being dug every year. For the one there may be a resurrection of glory and honor, but to the other there is only a resurrection to loss and despair. The soldier may be the first man in the nation, laying down his noble life for the preservation of the inalienable rights of his fellow-men and his posterity; but the poor enslaved drunkard surrenders his life and home and happiness and hope at the behest of his merciless and avaricious tempter who takes advantage of his poisoned blood and vitiated appetite to ensuare his body and soul, and robs him of his hard earnings and thus steals from his wife and children their daily bread and leaves them to poverty and pitiless shame. Hundreds of thousands of drunkards' wives plead with the destroyer of their husbands and sons, to desist from the crime so much worse than murder, against poor defenseless humanity. They are turned following from Mr. Spurgeon which appeared | away with words as smooth and hard as steel, "My business is legalized," "I am declared by the best men in the community to be "Writing from Mentone, where he is at man of good moral character," "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Young men, you must help in solving this great social and political wrong. You wil be told that it is not a political question. thought nor said. We are glad to see so not a political question why should the government accept \$91,000,000 annual revenue from the liquor business? Possibly the same men placed in similar relations to the prevelent practice of human slavery, perjury, stealing and murder, would think they, too, were not political questions, even though they were all heensed and regulated by cival law. If the high and sovereign exercise of the elective franchise has nothing to do in securing to millions of citizens the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of hapdrop that idea of voting on this great national drink question, and be content to meet the most insidious adversary of humancivil law, with moral sussion alone.

But trusting that your young, uncorrupted hearts and intellects will be guided aright in this great question, I drop it here and will endeavor to direct your attention to "Sun-

THOS. R. WILLIAMS. ALFRED CENTRE, Feb. 7, 1886.

PLACES AND PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

NUMBER XVIII.

The descent by daylight into the valley of

the Rio Grande is singularly delightful. The train rushes down a winding, gorgelike depression in a barren and broken country, dashes through an opening in closely-set hills, and triumphantly glides along the eastern slope in full sight of the magnificent river. The mind quickly experiences a welcome relief as it observes the marked changes in the scenery. It has grown somewhat weary at the monotonous occurrence, for the past two days, of arid plains, irregu lar and dark-gray heights, stunted cedars and pines in favored localities, and vast areas of unplowed and unproductive lands. We have now entered the long valley, running north and south from us, and sweeping up, with of all the railroads in 1881, was \$615,401,731; an undulating surface for several miles on expenses of all post-offices \$40,000,000; both sides, into foot-hills, which rise at intervals into low mountain peaks. Cottonwood and willow trees, clothed in light-green of evergreen shrubs, stand in numerous clus ters on the banks of the stream. The latter. at some seasons of the year only a shallow and straggling rivulet, was, when first seen by us late in the spring, a wide and swiftlyall its gravelly beds. The rich, alluvial soil to the right of the track presents evidences of careful cultivation. Scattered about are gardens, orchards, vineyards, green pastures, and grain fields. These are supplied with an cattle, and horses, attended by dark-faced herders, are quietly feeding on the small But the cost of intoxicants for the same nutritious grasses, which grow freshly in time in the United States was more than spots not enclosed by adobe walls or long rows of poles driven clesely together in the ground.

> We receive here our first introduction to people who have inhabited this region for many centuries. The presence of Europeans for three hundred and fifty years has changed only in a slight degree, their style of building houses, their system of forming villages, their methods of agriculture, and their institutions of society and religion. It cannot be questioned, it seems to us, that they are identical with the ancient Astec or Toltec population of Old Mexico. They resemble the descendents of these two allied races in the form and size of their bodies, in the color and cast of their features, in the peculiarly languid and amiable expressions of their eye and voice, in their modes of dress, in their habits of industry at their homes and on their lands, and in many of their ideas of government and worship. It is true that they have not advanced equally, in some of the higher arts of a half-civilized life, with those races which have thronged large cities in a country blessed with a most genial cli mate, and abounding in the richest grains and fruits. But there evidently existed between them, prior to the conquest by Cortez, the most friendly intercourse. The Spanish explorers and missionaries

coming from the home of Montezuma, speedily learned about these remarkable communties, fifteen hundred miles distant in the north toward the head-waters of the Rio Grande. The adventurer, Espejo, visited them slightly over three centuries ago; and he wrote concerning a province in which he found many "towns situated on both sides of the river, besides others which he saw farther out of the way, wherein there seemed to be a great store of people." Of these towns there were ten in one localitiy, and sixteen in another. Here were houses, some of them four stories high, "very well built, with gallant lodgings," and in most of them fire-places, "for the winter season." The garments of these people were made of cotton and deer skins, and "the attire of both men and women is after the manner of piness, nothing to do with morals, then | the Indians of the Kingdom of Mexico." The strangest sight of all was that the these inhabitants "wear shoes and boots with good ity, entrenched behind the fortifications of soles of neat's leather, a thing which is never seen in any other part of Mexico." The same can be said of the fire-places in their dwellings, as well as of their foot-gear at the present time. The women keep their hair well combed and dressed, wearing nothing else upon their heads. He reported that gracefully around the head and shoulders. the people had "excellent white salt in great

store," that their "deer skins were as well dressed as those of Flanders," that they treated him and his men "very courteously. and brought them to their towns, whereas they gave them great plenty of victuals and hens of the country, with many other things; and that with good will." He stated that their towns "had Caciques, who governed the people," like the same officers in Mexico. They had also extensive "arrable grounds." on which, apart from their villages, they erected "little cottages or sheds, each standing upon four studs, under which the laborers do eat, and pass away the heat of the day." He testified that they were "given to labor, and do continuously occupy themselves therein." He mentioned one of these towns as "containing eight market-places and better houses; the latter plastered and painted in divers colors." The inhabitants presented his company "with many curious mantles [woven blankets], and with victuals excellently well cooked." He frequently commended "their good government." The number of these people was extravagantly estimated by him to be several hundred

The section of the valley of the Rio Grande which we are now traversing in the morning. is the province with the sixteen towns described by this author. The ruins of small stone structures upon the low table-lands, the remains of old canals for irrigation some distance back from the river, and the several well-populated villages in this vicinity, attest the correctness, in the main, of the glowing accounts of these ancient inhabitants by the early Spanish explorers. Here are flourishing the Indian Pueblos of Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Cochiti, and a few miles away to the north, those of Jamez and Teserque. There are said to be still in existence about fifteen other such villages in New Mexico, located principally on this river and its tributaries. Besides, there are numerous hamlets not far distant from these Pueblos. where reside thousands of people who possess more of the blood of these Indians th a nof their conquerers.

Right in front of us, as we, on emerging from the hills, take our first glance at this valley, stands Santo Domingo, a central town for the Aztec race which emigrated to this region. It consists of quite a large group of straggling houses, none apparently higher than two or three stories, with lightgray or dirt-brown color, erected on a small plain close by the eastern bank of the river and having level roofs surrounded at their edges with a balustrade composed of mud and stones. A few broad and irregular streets run through the place, or lead into open courts. The largest building is the Catholic church, which, according to tradition, is situated upon the spot where the courageous and self-sacrificing monks began their first missionary work among the inhabitants of the North. The design of this structure, with its tower and old bells, appears, with a few modifications, in the dilapidated churches built in the other villages of these people. The next structures in size are the estufas, in which all the members of the Pueblos are accustomed to meet in celebrating their festivals, and in holding any councils. These are large square rooms. usually with an opening on top for the admission of light and fresh air. Standing against the dwellings, can be seen the strongly built ladders whose ends reach above the roofs. By these the inmates climb on the outside even to the second story.

At Wallace, a station two miles back, the traveler will generally see, at the day-trains, a company of youngerly members from the village, selling rough and rudely-painted pieces of pottery, and coarse specimens of green and blue malachite, polished to resemble in a few respects, the precious gem turquois. They usually find ready purchasers of these. The girls are quite comely in form. and some of them have attractive faces. The boys are generally slender and active, with an inoffensive and semi-intelligent look. If elderly persons are present, the women are rather short and thickset, and the men lean and wrinkled. They all greet the passengers with expressions of gentleness, modesty, and good humor. They are clothed in the traditional garb of these Indian tribes. both sexes wearing, over different styles of undergarments, the universal blanket, made from wool of various colors, and thrown

Missions.

"Go ye into all the world; and preach the gospel every creature."

THE address of the Corresponding Secretary is temporarily changed; and all communications and reports intended for him, or, for the Board through him; should be addressed, until further notice: A. E. Main, Cor. Sec'y, Daytona, Fla.

THE \$120 to be furnished towards our Holland work in 1886, by our friends at Milton Junction, Wis., has been transferred from the Groningen mission station to the support of missionary work of a Bro. Bakker, concerning whom, Bro. Velthuysen has several times written.

BRO. D. H. DAVIS writes that he sincerely hopes some one may soon be found willing to come and help on the work in China. Laborers there, he says, should be faithfully devoted to their work, of good ability, and of great faith in God and in the power of his Word to enlighten and convert the people.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONS IN CHINA.

At a Board Meeting held on Sunday, May 15, 1845, a subscription was opened for the establishment of a foreign mission. A call was also made for willing and qualified candidates for that purpose. The fact that \$120 were immediately raised and the sum soon increased to \$300, without any special effort, shows how strong was the interest in the new undertaking. Our denomination's having no enterprise in this direction is mentioned as a drawback and stumbling block to some who had joined us from other denominations.

In June, 1846, the amount was \$1,425 43. proving that our fathers were earnest in their will. At that date they were contemplating establishing our first foreign mission in Abyssinia, Africa, but from information received respecting that country, "hostility of government," "unfavorable climate," etc., they deemed it unadisable; and considering China in many respects a more promising field, there they decided to locate it. Solomon and Lucy Carpenter, Nathan and Olive Wardner, having made a full and whole-hearted tender of themselves, were set apart to the cause on Dec. 31, 1846, at Plainfield, N. J. They sailed for China Jan. 5, 1847, arriving in Hong Kong, May 5th. Here Mrs. Carpenter and Mr. and Mrs. Wardner remained, while Mr. Carpenter visited Shanghai, where communications, dated Aug. 11th, find them settled in a hired house, within the city walls, using an apartment as a chapel.

But little could be done until they had acquired the language, to which they devoted themselves with "earnest and untiring zeal." Such was their progress that they were enabled to hold public worship in January, 1849, only two years after leaving New York.

enjoy. If there is as much more joy in mind, as may be felt on earth when a sinof the world and all its treasures as too dear a price to pay, even for one hour? But no! It is an eternity of ever growing delight." Chinese youth, and a promising school for girls, under the care of Mrs. Wardner, is mentioned this year. A church of seven the evenings. They seemed unable to imchapel, a three-story building, 39 by 36 feet, cost, including ground, was \$2,424 49. Bro. frequently working until 10 o'clock at night. Since that time we have had three services clined the appointment to China.

each Sabbath and one or two each week on other days. The average attendance is about fifty souls. Our location appears to be an excellent one. Our teachers Chong and Tong take a part in the ministry and well." Mr. Carpenter occupied the dwelling, Mr. Wardner having built a small cottage outside the city, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the chapel, in which he placed his family, the location being much more healthy.

Some four or five years previous a rebellion broke out in one of the Southern provinces at first, it had assumed in 1852 formidable proportions, threatening to subvert not only by her marriage with Mr. Fryer, and deemthe government, but the religion of China. The insurgents claimed to be governed by the principles of the Bible, a knowledge of which they had obtained through some unknown channel. A local insurrection in Shanghai in September, 1853, obliged our missionaries to leave their homes and, partly, twice driven from his house, and Mr. Wardner ten times forced to remove. His home. at the cost of \$901 49, which sum was largeture of the city he moved into the chapel churches. The Father has graciously given exposed to the raging fires. A building ing labor. To her presence and professional standing only ten feet away was burned. Two native families who had taken refuge with them, attributed its exemption to the power of prayer. During this interruption | ing the recent warlike attitude of China. of their regular labors, they improved their time in learning the Mandarin dialect, which would enable them to converse with the better class of Chinamen. On the abandonment of the city by the rebels, the chapel was repaired, meetings again resumed, with better prospects than before. Mrs. Wardner again opened her shool for girls, and Mrs. Carpenter took several children under her care. In 1855, we learn that their little church had increased to eleven members. The health of Mrs. Wardner, having never been strong, was much undermined during her ten years residence in China; she returned to her native home in February, 1856. Her physician thinking it unwise for her to return, her husband was permitted to come home in April, 1857. The health of both Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter demanding a change, they accordingly came home during the Spring of 1859, bringing with them one of the native members of the church (Chung la). This sojourn here seems to have been of much benefit, for they returned to Shanghai July 2, 1860, finding their flock steadfast in the faith. A letter dated April 18, 1862, refers to the addition of three members, Le Chong, his wife and son Erlow. It also contains the request that there be no funds sent them, as they were trying to support themselves, thinking it their duty on account of the burden of civil war then resting so heavireinforcing the mission.

The Board being unable to accomplish with a ready and generous compliance. this, Mr. Carpenter remained our only repre-The letters dated May 10th of that year sentative there until his failing health comcontain the following: "What I have already | pelled him to again return to America. in seen is an abundant reward for all the pangs | April, 1864, leaving the church in the care of parting with friends and native country. of Erlow, who was paid a salary of \$100 a year The privilege of hearing the poor heathen by the Board. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter in sustaining by our money, sympathy, labor pray! It seems as if it were too much to again sailed for Shanghai March 4, and prayers this work for him. Let us, 1873. Arriving May 5th, they were agree-Heaven, in proportion to the strength of ably surprised to find their house newly through slothfulness or indifference, fails to painted and put in order for them, and their ner repents, who would esteem the sacrifice | first Sabbath gave them a congregation of one hundred or more. During the next year, Mr. Carpenter seemed much encouraged, and deeming it for the best interest of the mis-In addition to preaching the gospel, they sion, a small chapel was erected at the exwere giving attention to the education of pense of \$400, near the street, thinking to attract more of the passers-by.

During the Summer there were three new converts, and the mission seemed to prosper; members was organized, July 7, 1850. Our but in the height of its prosperity, when missionaries were then preaching daily in there was much to encourage, Mrs. Carpentheir chapel, and in a little hamlet about ter died Sept. 27, 1874. In the ripeness of cient reasons to render him help. You two miles from the city, and in tea-shops in her experience, in the full career of her use- know the German Baptist Union, presided to Topeka, and two live in Pratt county. press the disciples of Confucius, as they that the report of the next year was sombre. already esteemed themselves and their creed | A new station however was arranged for at perfection. The exceeding duplicity of the | a large village situated about 30 miles north | Chinese character was also a serious difficul- of Shanghai, to which Erlow removed with ty in the way of success. In 1851, the his family. Bro. Carpenter's health seemed giving away, and the next year, after a was erected; the lower story being the chapel, month's illness, he was advised to make a the upper used as a dwelling. The entire change of climate. June 28, 1876, he sailed from Shanghai, leaving the little band of Carpenter gave much of personal labor to it, Sabbath-keepers again without a leader. after a hard day's work as missionary, Their number was now 19, and there were three native preachers, of whom Erlow was From a letter written in December, 1851, most competent. For the next three years you know, and from Haarlem he gets now of Mrs. Oursler as Postmistress. Mr. Robwe learn that on "Sabbath-day, Nov. 22d, the condition of the mission remained about and then somewhat for his daily needs. So inson has promised to build a depot here as our chapel was opened for divine worship. the same, save the loss of two of its members | you feel that we deem it necessary to soon as a town is established. The site is About 200 persons were present. Text, by death. During this time the Board held help him as much as we can. I hope to half way between Florence and Marion Cen-

In the Fall of 1879, arrangements were made by the Board, that David H. Davis and wife and Miss Nelson should go to Shanghai, which place they reached Jan. 29, | tions! 1880. The first year was spent mostly in the study of the language and the preparation for their work.

The mission house—outside the walls was rebuilt at an expense of about \$2,000, and during the next year two day-schools were organized, and one Sabbath-school. of China; and, though seemingly insignificant | that year. In June of the following year, the Board lost the services of Miss Nelson, ing it advisable that some one understanding medicine should succeed her, Miss Ella F. Swinney, M. D., arrived in Shanghai a room in the dwelling house, but her work became a necessity, in which to receive the their labors. They seemed to find no per- many patients, afflicted with various, and manent resting place, Mr. Carpenter being sometimes contagious, maladies, who came for treatment. Such a building was erected was destroyed by fire, so that on the recap- | ly contributed by the women of the home but little damaged, though more than once her in the performance of severe and unceasservice are, undoubtedly, largely due the protection and exemption from serious annoyance which our missionaries enjoyed dur-

> Mr. Davis will have completed his sixth year in China during the month of January, 1886. In his last report he gratefully acknowledges the blessings of health and success which has attended them. He also says that he has been so much engaged in building that he has often felt he was "destined to be a brick and mortar missionary,' having superintended the rebuilding or erection of nearly all the mission property outside the city walls. "He gives the following valuation of our property in China:

> School house lot.....

Total expenses of the Mission for the year

ending June 30, 1885, have been \$3,273 63. Our workers there during this year have consisted of Rev. D. H. Davis and wife, Dr. Ella F. Swinney, one native medical assistant, three native teachers, and one regular and one occasional native preacher.

There have been two day-schools conducted during the entire year, in which there have been one hundred and one scholars in attendance. The girls boarding-school was opened July 1, 1885. Four boys, boarders and living in the boy's school-building, attended the day-school. These schools have ly on us as a people and nation, stating if been mainly supported by contributions from funds could be spared they be devoted to the Bible-schools at home; the call upon them to assist in this work having been met

> The latest annual report has been too interesting and too widely circulated to need repeating farther. No one can read it without realizing how great is the privilege our Father has placed before us, as a people, each one, see to it that no individual, enter the "open doors" set before us.

MARY J. C. MOORE. JANUARY, 1886.

FROM BRO. VELTHUYSEN.

Concerning Bro. Bakker's person and misand zealous laborer. He lost his salary of me he has had some thought on the question the German Mission (Baptist) by embracing the Sabbath of the Lord. His position is such a one that there is need as well as suffifulness she passed away, and it is not strange formerly by Bro. Oncken, now by Rev. Bickel, is not the same as the Dutch Baptist | tered that they do not keep up meetings reg-Union that invested Brother Van Der ularly on the Sabbath through the Winter; Schuur. They are, to use this word, a more but think if they could have a little help, by solid people, and did not place Bro. Bakker | way of missionary labor, others would join in the service of the gospel without careful them and then they could keep up meetings bath-keeping.

land than helping Bro. Bakker in his mis- five lots to parties who will build on sionary work. Once I had the pleasure to them. A petition has been sent to Washget from America for him a large gift, as ington for a post-office, and the appointment "And they shall call his name Immanuel.' correspondence with several persons who de- have given now clear and satisfying answer tre, five miles from each. Mr. Oursler is te your inquiries.

The Lord be praised for the good of the Conference! We were there with our prayers. May rich blessings follow your resolu-

FROM D. H. DAVIS.

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 8, 1885.

I send you a few words in this mail. We are all quite well at present, and have been having very fine weather for a long time. One additional member was baptized during have been improving the favorable weather in a good country with a mild climate. I in street work and selling gospels and calen- like the climate here very much indeed, we dars. The latter are all sold, and I must | feel assured that the change is proving deget out some for the next year, immediately. I think I could dispose of six or eight thou- myself. sand next year, had I the money with which to print them. One Chinese shop has spoken Dec. 7, 1883. She, at first used as an office | for 100, as soon as they are printed. I frequently sell fifteen or twenty to a single inincreased so rapidly that a separate building | dividual. They wish them to take to their friends in the country or in other places. think this is one channel through which we may extend the knowledge of God's truth among this people. We must be at the expense of sowing the seed before we can reasonably expect a harvest. I fear that many of our people are looking too much for the house in the city, the property there being a signal acceptance of her work, sustaining harvest before there has been much sowing of the seed or time for it to spring up and mature. China is surely more ready for the reception of the truth than ever before. Shall not we, as a people, do more in the enlightening of this great nation?

Other denominations are waking up more than ever to the fact that China is one of the most important mission fields in the whole world. While there are many colloquial dialects, yet a book or tract printed in the Mandarin, or Vungle, can be read and understood all over the Empire. This makes the spreading of the Word of Life comparatively | inviting. My health is good again. I am in easy, and inexpensive. I hope we, as a people, may be able to do more in this line than we have hitherto done.

I do not see any way of finding out about the present whereabouts of the Tai Pings. They were banished from the Empire. Should there be any among the Chinese it is not known. I suppose they are in the borders of Siam, and the region on the southwest of China. Many of them are doubtless in Cochin China. I have made many inquiries about this people, but have never been able to get a single trace of them. There is still great hatred in the hearts of Chinese toward them. I will continue my inquiries, and if I can get into correspondence with any one in the regions referred to, I may possibly learn something about them. We know that when they were waging war against China, they did worship the true God, and kept the seventh day as the Sabbath. They derived their knowledge of God and his Sabbath from the reading of the Scriptures almost wholly, without any teaching from any Christians. This proves that the Word of God is easy to be understood regarding the Sabbath; and men left to study it for themselves, will select the seventh day for the day of rest. Should you learn anything through your reading about the Tai Pings, I should be glad to hear about them.

COBBESPONDENCE.

[Our readers will be interested in the following extracts from a letter received from Bro. Grove D. Clarke, now of Emporia, Kan.. concerning a visit to Marion county, one of the points where Eld. Wheeler has performed missionary work.]

I find Mr. Oursler to be a very intelligent, enterprising man, well versed in the Scriptures and sound in all the doctrines of our denomination. I think he would make a successful minister of the gospel, if he should monary work. Bro. Bakker is a faithful turn his attention to that work. He tells whether it was not his duty to do so. The church here numbers ten members. only six of whom reside here. One lives in Elmdale, Chase county, one has lately moved The members living here are so much scatconsideration. I know they hold him in all the time. Mr. Oursler has engaged a great respect, although lamenting his Sab- man to survey and lay out a village plat on that corner of his farm cut off by the I should not know a better thing for Hol- railroad, and offers to give away twenty-

office and railroad station located here. The land on the Cottonwood river bottoms here appears to be as good as any I have seen in the State, and Mr. Oursler has 240 acres of this land all fenced and nearly all under good cultivation. He is a good farmer and entirely reliable in every respect, I judge. from all I can learn of him.

Land is reasonable in price, and there is plenty of it for sale; and I think this a good opening for Sabbath-keepers who want homes cidedly beneficial to both Mrs. Clarke and

If the Missionary Board should conclude to locate a missionary here, I think it would be as good a point as they can select any. where in the State. I fully agree with Eld. Wheeler in his opinion of the importance of occupying this field and of the prospect of building up a prosperous church here. Mr. Oursler thinks that \$200 could be raised here towards the support of a pastor.

FROM W. K. JOHNSON.

The following report was missent, and therefore, late in coming to hand.]

BILLINGS, Mo., Dec. 13, 1885.

At Bobertson Mills, or Galloway's schoolhouse, I engaged in a ten days meeting. There seemed to be considerable interest taken in the Sabbath question by a few; and Bro. Skaggs has agreed to preach there once a month to hold the present interest, that we believe will finally ripen into some additions to the Delaware Church. This point is some five miles distant from our church. The balance of the time I spent in Christian county, visiting mostly. The work is still the work. I have just returned home from a visit to Pleasant Grove Church, where I was once pastor for two years, while I belonged to the First-day Baptist Church. There was quite a revival among them; I preached to them on the subject of the Law and the Sabbath; and they seemed to believe was giving them the Bible Sabbath. I am very favorably impressed with the prospects at this point, which is in Christian county some ten miles from Delaware Church. I now feel greatly in hope that I shall be able to spend the most of this quarter in missionary

Trusting in God I will go forward in the best manner I am able.

Bro. Johnson reports 16 days of labor; 3 preaching places; 19 sermons; congregations of 47; 3 other meetings; 21 visits; about 200 pages of tracts distributed; and \$5 85 received for missions.

LINCKLAEN CENTRE, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1885.

The Lincklaen and Otselic houses of worship are situated seven miles apart. The membership is widely scattered and in great need of pastoral work, which, though done in weakness, promises good.

One lady in middle life, who had previously been baptized, has united with the Lincklaen church. That Church has given me for missions \$1 67. Six have been added to the Otselic Church, three by baptism, two by statement. These, a brother and his wife, had been baptized by Eld. J. Clarke, and were studying the Sabbath question. Last August they combined conviction and practice in observing the Sabbath of Jehovah. The other was a lady who united in youth with the First-day Baptists. For several years she has observed the Sabbath, but retained her membership. Recently she obtained a letter, and united with us.

This little church is greatly encouraged by these additions; but at present it is under a cloud of sorrow on account of the death of one of its leading members, Orlando Dye.

This church has given me \$1 45 for missions. There is a good religious interest in both churches.

As noticed in the RECORDER, we have repaired our house of worship at Lincklaen, at an expense of nearly \$370. It is now as neat a country church as there is in these parts. This is a needy but hopeful field.

Yours in the work, PERIE FITZ RANDOLPH.

THE ignorance of saving truth, which is found in many countries where the church of Rome includes all the people and is supposed to give some Christian instruction, 18 appalling. The late Mr. Dutton, of Chihuahua, Mexico, wrote of a visitor who inquired, on casting his eyes about the room, why there was no picture of Mary or of the saints on the walls, but who confessed, when the Bible was referred to, that he had never before heard of such a book. This is said to be by no means an exceptional case, for many who conform to all the requirements of the Romish Church are wholly ignorant of the existence of such a book as the Bible. - Missionquite sanguine in the hope of getting a post- ary Herald.

Subbath

days shalt thou labor, an mth day is the Sabbat

BY REV. A. H. L

The steady increase in cerning the different pha question indicates the gro viction that the whole qu sidered anew. On Sunda 1886. a meeting was held New York, under the au York Sabbath Committee meeting was to support day of rest for workingu on that day for all who day of worship, also. The discussion was alor

of argument, and did not

view which must form the

conscience and Christian

not, as yet, much discuss

the essential view of the even among the friends cannot be, for two reason view finds many more ad ed friends, and hence c made popular. Probably higher views deem it b along the lower plain, he men to the higher conce tion. A still deeper reas fact that the No-sabbathi taught in the church answer to the claims against the Sunday, has question to one of physic ular convenience. The his like conception of the S high way to communic spiritual development has most unto death in the h Under such circumstance sion which is possible from even moderately popular, siders only the non-religi case. At the meeting Rev. W. W. Atterbury Committee, read a letter of the Brotherhood of Loc urging that Sunday shou and the following from gan, dated January 22d: "In reply to your polit

that day the theatres, dr other places of amuseme to do away with everythi day a sacred character. rect. as there is good re be, the question become which deserves most se To visit the museums on harmless; to destroy th observance of Sunday calamity. To weaken sacred character would for we all know the ten ture, and how hard it observance of the day, landmarks are broken d

"Bishop Doane repe

desired to force religion

of the civil law or to la

I beg to say that I have

ment for Sunday eveni

stand it, the movemen

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design, which aims at th

rules, but in a broad a maintain the observance London, he said, sixt representing 4,500 pe opening museums, whi senting 500,000 person opposed to the true int The opening of the was, he continued, an urday half-holidays. P. Breckinbridge, of K estly in support of Sun Rev. Dr. Howard Cros no two bigger lies than tries to bemboozle the one is: Down with the of slavery, and the ot saloons, the halls of li vocated by the lazy cla how to work, and th want the profits of sev

That the civil law o looms on all days is an fundamental law of is should do this with Sunday is equally true is secred, in any relig it is made a day of le is hence entitled to State. If many or fe for religious parposes demand protection hindrance; the same many on any other d The claim that th all to open from legt

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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Sabbath Beform.

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

AGITATION CONCERNING SUNDAY.

BY REV. A. H. LEWIS, D. D.

The steady increase in the agitation concerning the different phases of the Sabbath question indicates the growth of a deep conviction that the whole question must be considered anew. On Sunday evening, Jan. 24, 1886, a meeting was held in Chickering Hall, New York, under the auspices of the New meeting was to support the demand for a day of rest for workingmen, and protection | 72, ff. on that day for all who desire to use it as a day of worship, also.

of argument, and did not touch the higher for rest." The former builds upon the review which must form the basis of religious conscience and Christian conduct. There is ment in man. The latter sinks the spiritual to not, as yet, much discussion of the higher, a secondary place, or casts it out altogether, the essential view of the Sabbath question, dealing with men mainly as animals, and not even among the friends of Sunday. There as children of God. It is a perversion of deficannot be, for two reasons. First, the lower | nitions to say, or to assume, that the primary view finds many more adherents, or pretend- | idea of the Sabbath is "rest." It was, pered friends, and hence can more easily be haps, in the kindergarten period of man's made popular. Probably some who hold to history. But under the gospel, with Christ's higher views deem it best to agitate first teachings and examples before men, the Sabalong the lower plain, hoping thus to gain | bath is far higher and more than this. Cesmen to the higher conception of the ques- sation from labor is only the ladder by which tion. A still deeper reason is found in the the higher good is reached. If that cessafact that the No-sabbathism which has been | tion comes at the behest of the civil law for taught in the church so long, as the only low-born reasons, and not because the soul answer to the claims of the Sabbath, as hearing God's behest, causes the body to high way to communion with God, and must see how far reaching this truth is. spiritual development has been wounded almost unto death in the house of its friends. Under such circumstances the only discus- | tee, because it will compel attention to some sion which is possible from any stand point, I thing higher by their own failures. even moderately popular, is that which considers only the non-religious aspects of the case. At the meeting above named the Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Secretary of the urging that Sunday should be a day of rest, editorial comment: and the following from Archbishop Corrigan, dated January 22d:

ment for Sunday evening. As I under- | blessed and God-given day of rest. other places of amusement, and so gradually prosperity and growth of our town. W for we all know the tendency of human nalandmarks are broken down.'

desired to force religious observance by means | breaking will be discontinued. Remember of the civil law or to lay down straight-laced | you are guilty when you furnish land, stock, rules, but in a broad and catholic spirit to and work to a people who habitually violate maintain the observance of the Sabbath. In this sacred day. If they conscientiously be- dents are enthusiastic in their work, and London, he said, sixty-two trades-unions, representing 4,500 persons, petitioned for go where that day is observed. If they canopening museums, while 412 unions, representing 500,000 persons, were against it as majority of this Christian people, I ask, in opposed to the true interests of workingmen. the name of all that is sacred and good, purchase of a new organ for the chapel. In The opening of the museums on Sunday shall we conform to the wicked decision of was, he continued, an argument against Sat- this hopeless few-I ask, in the name of God, urday half-holidays. Congressman W. C. your children, and your town to consider P. Breckinbridge, of Kentucky, spoke earn- well this question and see that no such perestly in support of Sunday observance. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby said: 'There are no two bigger lies than those by which Satan tries to bamboozle the working people. The one is: Down with the Sabbath as a badge of slavery, and the other: Hurrah for the saloons, the halls of liberty. They are advocated by the lazy classes, who don't know | ment, and allow them to do that work on how to work, and the greedy classes, who Sunday are in a measure responsible to God. | terests. want the profits of seven days' work."

That the civil law ought to close the saloons on all days is an axiom based on the in Etowah county, Alabama, are the object of fundamental law of self-protection. That such bitterness of feeling; and we commend it should do this with double vigilance on them to the sympathies and prayers of our Sunday is equally true, not because Sunday people everywhere. That such bitterness is sacred, in any religious sense, but because can ever find place in a human heart is a sad it is made a day of leisure by the State, and fact, and excites our pity. But the pious is hence entitled to the protection of the horror of the "Professor" and the "Editor," State. If many or few desire to use the day in view of the "wholesale Sabbath-breaking" for religious purposes they have the right to by "two or three" persons, is calculated to demand protection from disturbance, or afford amusement rather than excite reverhindrance; the same is true of the few or the

many, on any other day. day or on any day, for sanitary reasons, would have us believe, compared with the tories which may provide colleges for the the vows of matrimony, would heed this ad- intelligent?"

can be sustained only when it is conclusively shown that such legitimate business is opbusiness, in their personal habits of work, ging, etc." of eating and drinking, which tend directly to self-injury, and to self-destruction; but ful interest" for the "blessed and Godthe civil law cannot interfere. The only reliable data which have been gathered, showing the effect of Sunday labor, in a sanitary and economic point of view, appear in the late report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics for 1885. This report shows that What dost thou think of such a use of the 720,774 persons are regularly employed in secular labor in the State of Massachusetts on Sunday. It shows, also, that there is no York Sabbath Committee. The aim of the perceptible injury in health or loss in wages as the result of this labor.—See Report, p.

We believe that man needs the Sabbath for rest, but there is a vast difference be-The discussion was along the lower lines | tween Sabbath rest and "one day in seven ligious duty, and cultivates the spiritual eleagainst the Sunday, has degraded the whole | rest, that the soul may come to God, no esquestion to one of physical comfort and pop- | sential good can come. This fact has been ular convenience. The high, Biblical, Christ- so often exemplified in the history of the like conception of the Sabbath as a sacred | Sabbath question, that every thoughtful man

> Good will at last come from such agitation as is undertaken by the New York Commit-

SAD AND AMUSING.

The following article is from the Pick and Committee, read a letter from Chief Arthur, | Shovel, a weekly paper published in Attalla, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, | Etowah Co., Ala., and the paragraph is an

"THE HOLY SABBATH."

"We are truly sorry to know that we have "In reply to your polite note of yesterday, a few persons living in our quiet little town I beg to say that I have a previous engage- | who are disposed to have no regard for this | pessimistic?

stand it, the movement for opening the "We have watched with painful interest museums on Sunday, though advocated in the evil arising from such unholy and debasthe interest of the working classes is really | ing practices. This sin does not rest alone on the entering wedge of a larger and insidious | the head of the wicked transgressors, but it design, which aims at throwing open also on is exerting an unholy influence upon our that day the theatres, drinking saloons and children and a great hindrance to the peace, to do away with everything that gives Sun- have recently had persons visit us with the day a sacred character. If this view be cor- expectation of locating so as to have their rect, as there is good reason to believe it to children share the benefits of our school and be, the question becomes a very serious one, the many other religious associations of our which deserves most serious consideration. I town: but when they see persons engaged in To visit the museums on Sunday is, in itself, all the ordinary pursuits of life, such as harmless; to destroy the general religious hauling, plowing, digging, etc., they at once observance of Sunday would be a National conclude to pitch their tent where God's calamity. To weaken and endanger even its name is honored, and where their children sacred character would be most undesirable; can be taught that blessed commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it ture, and how hard it is to recall the due holy.' We are truly glad to say we have observance of the day, when once the old but few of this class among as, and if our good law-abiding people will only do their "Bishop Doane repeated that it was not duty in this matter this wholesale Sabbathlieve Saturday to be the day of rest let them take a deep interest in the improvement of to its own best interests, but that it may not not conform to the decision of the large sons work for you on the holy Sabbath.

T. E. Hudson." In love, "Prof. T. E. Hudson, in the above article, expresses our sentiments in regard to giving but paid for, before the close of this term. employment to the two or three Sabbathbreakers in our community. The men who rent them land or give them other employ. EDITOR."

We most sincerely regret that our brethren

That four passenger trains stop at Attalla, The claim that the State should compel each Sunday is a trifling encroachment up-

"unholy and debasing practices" of a few benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." persons who, as "wicked trangressors," may posed to the general sanitary good. Men do be seen "engaged in all the ordinary purmany things in their manner of conducting suits of life, such as hauling, plowing, dig-

> This manifestation and product of "paingiven [Sun] day of rest;" these words with their, apparently, imagined sweetness, light, and beauty, are tenderly closed "in love," -that is, we suppose, love for all of like precious (?) faith with the writer. O Sinai words first heard by thee so long ago—"Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy "? O thou Mount of Bestitudes that didst hear the discourse of the gentle Christ! What dost thou think of such words sealed "in

> May our gracious Lord help the brethren and sisters of Etowah county, by the rea sweetness, light and beauty of their lives, to honor God whose law they profess to keep, and to glorify the blessed Christ whose name they bear and whom they profess to follow A. E. M.

Education.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understand-

THE catalogues of Madison University, and of Hamilton Theological Seminary, which have usually been published together, are this year published separately. This helps to keep the distinction between the two clear in the public mind. Being Baptist institutions located in the same town, it is not strange that they should sometimes be confounded. "The total number of students in the three Seminary classes is fifty-five. The University catalogue contains the names of ninety-seven students and reports one hundred and forty-eight in Colgate Academy, the preparatory department of the University. The Scientific Course has been extended to four years, as in other colleges of high grade. It has three different forms: the English-Scientific, omitting the ancient Greek; and the Greek-Scientific, omitting

THE following paragraph is credited to the Rev. Dr. Lorimer. Is there truth in the statement or is the learned Doctor becoming

There is not much ethical education anywhere. In our public schools there is none to speak of, and in the aristocratic home circle there is not much more. Boys and girls are taught to dance, to sing, and to be graceful, but conscience and heart are allowed to shape themselves. Indeed, matters have come to such a pass that in magazines and in literary circles the question is being asked whether we shall have any morals in the future. So little interest does the church, as such, take in the matter, that great difficulty is experienced in getting teachers for the Sunday-school, and more in obtaining money to defray its current expenses. We lavish millions on worldly accomplishments, and dole out a few thousands for religious train-

ALBION ACADEMY.

The Winter term of Albion Academy is now in full operation, with a larger attendance than during the fall term. The stuthe working appliances of the school. At by the young ladies, about \$21 more were

educational matters are not neglected, although they suffer in common with other in-

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

At the present time there is much said in regard to the agricultural colleges in the several States. Some speakers and writers denounce them without stint while others believe that there is much good in them yet. | passage of the prohibitory law. Undoubtedly much mismanagement has attended their establishment, and frequently they have been improperly located. But it must not be expected that colleges can be founded and made famous "seats of learning" in a few years. Time must be had to give them a name and a place, and agricultural colleges require this as much as classical institutions. Congress, July 2, 1862, passed an act, entitled: "An act donating all to cease from legitimate business on Sun- on the "sacred [Sun] day," perhaps they public lands to the several States and Terri-

For such purposes an amount of public land | vears : equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in Congress was given, and this was the foundation of the agricultural colleges of the various States. At the start some thought that they should be connected with existing colleges and thus have the benefit of halls, libraries, laboratories and museums, with which these institutions were already equipped. It was further urged in support of this theory that "the great and leading minds of the country are already engaged in and attached to existing institutions, and it would be found impossible to organize new colleges with competent professors." Opposed to this union were some of the leading men of the country. Among them was a prominent president of one of these old institutions, Dr. Hitchcock of Amherst College. Of six reasons against union, the best one in our opinion was this: "Because the two classes of students who would thus be brought together would have too little sympathy to act in concert and as equals in the same university." Here is just where the colleges have failed. The students of the agricultural department have been ridiculed by those in the other departments of the colleges, and as a consequence but few students have attended, and such agricultural colleges are pronounced a failure. In Europe, where these colleges have flourished and are successful, they are not connected with other colleges. It is said that there are in the German empire alone 144 agricultural stations, institutes, schools, and colleges, all of which are practical educators in agriculture. In this country it was at first proposed to unite the University of Michigan and the Agricultural College, but the scheme was frustrated, and to-day the Agricultural College of Michigan is the best and most successful in America. Knowing these facts, what other conclusions can be reached than that these institutions should be entirely separated? Where they are connected would it not be much better for both to have them at once divided, if the separation should lead to some sacrifice at first? The future prosperity would more than compensate for present outlay.—Morning Star.

The present total enrollment of students at Cornell University is 635, or twenty-six more than the entire number at any previous period in the history of the institution. President Adams is greatly encouraged at this marked increase, and all the more so languages; the Latin-Scientific, omitting because the gain is in scholarship as well as in numbers. The elective system is believed to have some influence in bringing "A total abstainer, 20 years old, has the students to Cornell from other places.

Cemperance.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, itself aright." "At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth

It is reported that Miss Cleveland has prohibited smoking in all the reception rooms of the White House. The only sad thing about this is that such a prohibitory act should ever have been necessary.

An important case has recently been decided in Kansas. The facts in this case are briefly these: A company erected buildings and put in a plant for brewing beer, in 1872, at a total cost of about \$50,000. The prohibitory law of three or four years ago now makes it unlawful to brew beer. But the buildings and plant of the company are not practically available for any other business, and if sold would not bring over \$5,000. The decision is that the State may prohibit any business which it deems to be dangerous destroy private property which was acquired present their efforts are directed toward the in strict conformity with the law at the time of its acquisition. The State may, therethe latter part of last term they raised some- fore, prohibit the manufacture of beer in thing over \$25 toward it, and on the evening | breweries erected previous to the enactment of January 25th, at a basket social, provided of its present laws, but it must pay the difference between the value of the buildings and collected, making about \$46. It is expected plant for brewing purposes and for any legitithat a fine organ will not only be bought, mate business. In the case above mentioned this difference is supposed to be \$45,000. Not Notwithstanding hard times for money, even the most fanatical temperance advocate can complain of the injustice of this decision; and even though it may seem an expensive business for the State, if the whole business could be suppressed, it would prove a cheap is not one of teetotalism, or even primarily investment. Of course, if men put money into such plant contrary to law, they do so ency and good management. at their own risk, and must suffer the loss. The decision refers only to cases in which the property was acquired previous to the

A GOOD TEST.

Star, is giving a series of talks to young to find the report of one case, out of the ladies. In a recent number we find the fol- many cases treated by the best English playlowing sensible bit of advice. If more young ladies, about to commit themselves for life to the fraternity in this country become equally

vice, it would save many a sorrow in after

Marry a man who has the spirit of self-denial. That is the best test of a young man's love. He may be willing to go with you to places of recreation, or to spend his money for pleasure-riding because he has selfish enjoyment in your society, and his attention at such times does not prove his affection. The important question is, How much is he willing to give, or sacrifice what he enjoys, to please you? He asks you to give up your name and your home for his. How much will he give up to please you? For instance, there is the habit of wine-drinking—a little harmless habit, as he thinks, and he laughs at your fears—but it is not the question of harm or no harm, but of self-denial to please you. If he loves you one-half as much as he pretends to, and will not give up his drink habit for your pleasure, then he is not fit to be the husband of any woman; for be sure that he who has not self-denial enough for that before marriage will make a tyrant of a husband after marriage. If you cannot reform him when he is seeking you. you cannot after he is sure of you. Such a man is selfish. No sensible young woman will marry a young man who drinks intoxicants any more than any sensible young man would marry a young woman who had commenced to eat opium. One is as senseless as the other. There is too much peril in it. Thousands of young women have thus gone into a life of misery, tears and a living death. If he will not give up his cups to please you, then withhold your heart from him. Test his love by his self-denial.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN THINK.

W. J. Spicer, superintendent of the Grand. Trunk railway, in his circular to his emploues of the road, says: "You have the lives of the public and the safety of persons entrusted to your care, requiring at all times the utmost caution and viligance in the performance of your duty. Men subjected to such temptations at any time are safe only as total abstainers. The one glass more often has the effect of making a man careless, sleepy and indifferent to danger, if not worse, at a time when he most needs to have his senses clear and wideawake for his own and others' safety."

The central railroad of Georgia has a rule prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors while on duty, and any employe known to use them will be dismissed from their service.

Mr. Nelson, a distinguished insurance man, makes the following computations: chance of living till he is 64. A total abstainer at 30 has the chance of living till he is 644. A total abstainer at 40 has the chance of living till he is 68%. A moderate drinker, 20 years old, has the chance of living until he is 35½. A moderate drinker, 30 years old, has the chance of living till he is 44%. A moderate drinker, 40 years old. has the chance of living till he is 51%. Probable no business on the face of the earth is so mathematically correct as the insurance business. Its figures are not made up in the interest of any church or party. They are not the result of any temperance fanaticism, but simply from cold business calculation.

The American Express company has decided to dismiss any and every employs using intoxicating liquors. This is a purely business arrangement. A great corporation serving the public as a conveyor of goods finds that its service is impaired by any toleration of drinking habits among its employes. When will the greater corporations, the city. the State, the nation, learn the same truth? Some of the more important railroad com-

panies will not permit their employes, whether on or off duty, to drink intoxicating liq-

The superintendent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, which has issued an order todischarge all employes who drink, sayswhisky has been found a foe of railroading. It. has caused the loss of a great many lives and much money. Railroad managers have learned that a man who drinks is dangerous.

WHAT DOCTORS THINK.

Toledo physicians bear testimony to the fact that no man can drink beer safely, that it is an injury to any one who uses it in any quantity, and that its effect upon the general health of the country has been even worse than that of whisky.

Beer as an article of ordinary diet has been discontinued in at least twenty-seven pauper lunatic asylums in England, with the result that in no instance has the apparently important change led to any sort of physical inconvenience. Many of the superintendents in whose asylums the modification was made, and also many of the patients, testify cordially to the benefits of the change. The question, says the Journal of Mental Science. of a financial order, but one of pure expedi-

The National Medical Association in 1884. in convention assembled, declared that alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs, and when prescribed medicinally, it should be done with conscientious caution and a sense of great responsibility, and that it would confine the use of intoxicating liq uors to the use of science.

A New York physician says: "I have carefully examined each number of the Lon-The Rev. Smith Baker, in the Morning don Lancet for the last six months, and fail sicians, in which alcohol in any form was ordered or used. Is it not high time that

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, February 11, 1880

REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor. REV. E. P. SAUNDERS, Business Agent. REV. A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I., Missionary

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"THEN speak no ill, but lenient be To others' failings as your own, If you'r the first a fault to see, Be not the first to make it known."

THE Senate of the United States has passed a bill which provides for the division of the Territory of Dakota on the 46th parallel of latitude; for the admission of the Southern portion into the Union as a State, under the name of Dakota; and for the organization of the Northern portion into a new territory to be known as Lincoln.

A WRITER of some celebrity, about one hundred and fifty years ago, opened one of his works with an elaborate essay to prove that an "Author will write the better for having some knowledge of the subject on which he writes." A good illustration of what a man is in danger of doing, who ignores this old-fashioned maxim, is afforded in the article we reprinted in the RECORDER last week, on the "Decadence of the Seventhday Baptist Organization." We understand, that Dr. Lewis, of Plainfield, has written, or is writing, a correction for publication in the Mail and Express, the New York daily in which the article above referred to was first published. We shall be glad to publish this also in the RECORDER.

Swedish girl, who, while walking with her ing. Her father asked what she was thinking of so intently. Her answer was: "I was just thinking, if the wrong side of heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be!" There is food here for reflection. 'If Christians were more accustomed to seeing the twinkling stars of God's love in the little blessings given them here to enjoy, here, but there would also be more intense longing and more earnest striving for the brighter glories of the home above.

and the second is passing. How much have we done towards keeping the yows we made at the opening of this new year? If all we could, the "well done" of the Master is ours; if we have done less, the fault certainly must be our own. It will do no good now to waste more precious time mourning over the past. Let us, rather, seek God's gracious forgiveness, and renew our diligence for present work. The close of the present month depend on whether the reader is free to acplished one-half of all that we planned to do | blinded on the one hand, by prejudice, or on under the inspiration of the stirring sessions | the other hand, a slave to his secret order. at Alfred last September? The opportunities that are ours, the urgent calls that come to us, the inviting fields of labor that are opening to us, and the consciousness that it is God's truth we are called to proclaim, and that the salvation of men is to be the fruit of our toil, ought to be a growing inspiration to redoubled and unremitting labor. Now, our societies, which are our agents in all this work, have not received more than one-third of the amount necessary to do the work of the year. Shall they have the other two-thirds before the first of September? They will if we are all mindful of the instructions of one, more than two thousand years ago, "Whatsoever thy hand finds to do, do it with thy might."

BETWEEN TWO OPINIONS.*

The fact that labor strikes and riots are in creasingly frequent must be apparent to all that they are, on the whole, not only a foe to the capitalist, but to the laborers themselves, must be admitted by all thoughtful students of this vexed question; that the dangerous element in this problem is the sworn secrecy in which the disorderly plans

are laid, and the oath-bound pledge of the knowing that they intend to break the law, these plans even to blood-shed, and to protect their members from exposure and punishment even though it involve the rankest injustice and purjury, is equally manifest.

Has it occurred to the law-abiding and order-loving citizen that the same elements of secrecy and oath-bound loyalty among the members of the secret orders often combine to defeat the will of the people in their effort to suppress the evils of the rum traffic, and to thwart the ends of justice when violators of existing laws are permitted to go unpun-

It is the aim of this book to show that such combinations, of whatsoever name or avowed purpose, are, in their very nature and modes of working, contrary to the whole spirit and genius of our government and free institutions; they are, therefore, disloyal to the one, and dangerous to the other.

The plan of the book is that of a story, in which the principal characters are two young men,—the one a lawyer, and the other a la borer, his first client in a suit against a li quor dealer for selling intoxicants to a feebleminded, minor brother. Both are Christian young men, both become members of the popular secret orders, both are staunch temperance advocates, and both find themselves crippled, and sometimes defeated in their best endeavors to do Christian work by their fore-pledged alliances with, and loyalty to, the very men whom they found themselves called to fight in their reform work.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the various political parties, the church es, the relations of labor and capital, etc. all recieve their share of attention in the discussion of the main question,—the lodge,

We should be glad to quote at length some of the characteristic passages of the work, but will give only two. The first is from a speech made by a converted rum-seller in an open air religious meeting. He relates his experience, telling how the Lord revealed to An exchange relates a story of a little him his sins, and then, in his rough, ungrammatical speech, he says; "Some people father on a starry night, was so attracted by say there ain't no sich place as hell. What the brilliancy of the sky, all lit up with | do you think it is to be shet up where you twinkling stars from one end to the other, | can't see nothing but pictures of yourselfthat she seemed to be quite lost in her think- what you've been, and what you are, the meanest, wickedest, most God-forsaken wretch that walks the earth-and know you've got to sit there and gaze, gaze, GAZE forever, and see no way out!"

The other quotation is from a speech of the young temperance lawyer, made before a mob of infuriated rum-sellers. "Now there is no middle line between an honest and a there would not only be less of complaining | dishonest business, between one that injures and one that benefits society; and the Government, in taxing liquor selling, so utterly en." out of proportion to other trades, is either guilty of the most high-handed oppression, THE first month of the new year has gone, or the basest partnership in crime. Yet today our nation halts between two opinions. Shame on such cowardly vacillation! Either the business is a legitimate one, and should not be taxed at all, or else it is the contrary, and should be prohibited forever."

These quotations are sufficient to give the reader a taste of the vigor with which the book is written. Whether its conclusions will be accepted as true or not, will probably will find us at the end of the first half of the cept any conclusion to which sound reasoncurrent Conference year. Have we accom- ing may lead him, or whether he is already

Communications.

INQUIRIES.

o the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder. By your permission I desire to make a few suggestions in answer to the inquiries of A. A. Langworthy in your issue of January 21st. To my mind, the propositions implied in his questions are the source of the denomination's greatest weakness. Loosness of doctrine and life is the greatest hindrance to any and every good cause among men. When men in the church undertake to regulate God's Word to suit their conveniences. instead of letting God's Word regulate their lives, they are already well on the way in transgression. All compromise of the law of God is sin. "Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? God forbid. How shall we, that are dead to sin, live any longer therein?" "Sin is the transgression of the law." If we accept the ten commandments as the law of God, the Sabbath with the rest, how can we give men a recommend to violate it? If we allow men to come into the church for mere accommodation, for the time being, we commit a wrong against both Hour, by E. E. Flagg, Chicago, National Christian | the church and the men thus received, and

members of the various orders to carry out | does not right the wrong, for thus we prove "the law of God of none effect." Or, if men reared up under the law of the Sabbath, their church relations, and settle among claiming that they could do more good in the world thus, than by obeying the law of God, should we be justified in recommending them to do it? If the church can sancit must another; and if circumstances should majority becoming Sunday-keepers, then all sake, as the result of such an erroneous premise. Disintegration lurks in such loose doctrine and practice. I verily believe that this loose idea of the Sabbath and its requirements upon Christians to obey its command, lost many precious blessings by just such sired. loose ideas of God's law. They married in with idolaters and joined with those that worshipped idols, and observed heathen institutions, notwithstanding the law of God expressly forbade these very things. The violation of the Sabbath was one of the transgressions that provoked the Lord Almighty. The same God that ordained the law of the Sabbath, ordained that men should have no other gods before him. It was so anciently; it is so now. Would you give your church members letters of recom mendation to join a church that worshipped a heathen god? God never gave more leniency to the one than to the other. Why, then, should we take such liberties with the Sab bath law? Did Christ ever give any such liberties to the church? He kept the commandments of his father, and commanded us to keep his commandments, as he kept his Father's commandments. He was the Lord of the Sabbath, and on that day went into the Synagogues and taught as his manner was. He regulated the Jewish practices and told men what was lawful to be done upon the Sabbath day; but he never intimated that the church had a right to change the Sabbath, or times and laws; or take liberties beyond his instruction and example. How then, dare we as Christians presume to take such liberties with God's holy law as to re commend others to violate it? "Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of him that is in heav

COLONY PROPOSED.

To the Editor of the Sabrath Recorder.

interested in the proposed colony, some of give time for all to see this and send on the whom were in that neighborhood late in the Fall, is in the Eastern part of Scott county, one who has not sent the full \$8. Some Kansas. This county is in a central tier of have paid the full amount and the recordcounties, and the third county east from the er's fee too already. I will mail to all such M western boundary of the State. This is a their deeds as soon as they come back from fine section of country, covered with Buffalo | the recorder's office, without any further grass, but destitute of timber. The prairie order. And if any who have purchased want | M is quite smooth but sufficiently rolling to to dispose of their lots I am often having afford good drainage. In the Western part | calls for lots and could sell them to others of Lane county which joins Scott county on the east, an abundance of good water is found at a depth of forty to sixty-five feet, and from the lay of the country, the distance | if they cannot come to stay with us. to the water is probably about the same as in Lane county. I presume that the greatest drawback is the distance from railroads, The distance from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad which ascends the Big Arkansas river, to a line now called the Union Pacific, is one hundred miles north. Scott county is equi-distant from these two lines of railroad. A proposed railroad interthe locality under consideration. I am informed that such a road was surveyed last Summer, passing through Dighton, the county seat of Lane county, and Scott Cenof our people now hold "Timber Claims" they intend to improve during the coming

will be built there within two or three years, considered more favorable than though it the Great Destroyer. were only half so great. One of the diffi-

season was abundant, so that millet, sowed corn, and sorghum, yielded a bountiful harvest on new breaking.

In response to my former letter in the and trained to observe it, decide to leave | RECORDER, I have received letters from East Sharon, Pa., Bolivar, N. Y., Chilli-Sunday-keepers, abandoning the Sabbath, cothe, Ill., Dodge Centre, Minn., and word or information, from Garwin, Iowa. The families represented in these localities as desiring to come to the West next season, in addition to a few families from other section, in one member, such a procedure, then | tions of the country, aggregate about thirty and still others will doubtless respond change in a seventh-day community, the when something definite is reached in the matter. In our scattered condition it will might go over to Sunday for convenience' be somewhat difficult to secure concert of action, so desirable. To secure the best location and the most desirable claims, filings should be made in the early Spring. From the date of filing, six months are allowed for claimants to move to their homesteads has been, and is, the principal obstacle in with their families. It is not probable that the way of denominational growth. It is too any locations will be found where there have commonly admitted by professed Seventh- not been some claims already taken, but I day Baptists that it makes but little differ- am told that many who make claims, relinence with a man's Christian character, quish them for a small consideration. I whether he obeys the Sabbath law, or ob- shall be glad to answer all inquiries through serves the Sunday. The ancient Israelites the Recorder, and to individuals when de-D. K. DAVIS.

HUMBOLDT, Neb.

ABOUT ST. ANDREWS BAY COLONY.

There was purchased, by me for the Colony direct, 63 lots; and an addition was made to it by E. P. Maxson, of Farina, Ill., for parties in Farina and Walworth, of 24 more. All these except ten, I think, were asked for by letters, many sending the money in first letter. But a large number ordered and sent pay only for \$5 lots. We purchased \$8 lots. And as a consequence we are wait ing the slow mail for the balance from such as approve. I have had two calls for the money back, and have resold one lot. Some others got frightened before sending any money, so that I have been obliged to hunt for new purchasers for their lots after I had got deeds for the first parties. But, with all the "Draw backs" I believe the colony is sure to become a success. There are now here six Sabbath keeping members. We cold was the consequence of this accident. held our first meeting last Sabbath, making a beginning that we expect to keep up.

I have not tried to learn who intends to join us from among the lot purchasers, nor how soon any others will come on; but I expect my own family as soon as the route from Chipley can be depended on for any certain days of the week. The last "rumor" says work on the railroad will be resumed in about two weeks. I wish now to make "particular request" that every one, who has sent but \$5 for a lot, will immediately send the balance, or instructions to sell to some one else. The deeds are now in my hands, And if any wish to have them recorded be fore I mail them, the fee is \$1 25. I will attend to it for all who will send the fee, The place talked of now by those who are and I will wait 3 weeks after mailing this to fees. But I shall not mail any deeds to anyagain before the deeds are put on record better than after. But we hope to see the faces of a good many here before long, even

Yours in Christian love, Jos. N. Forbes.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1886. The death of Mrs. Bayard, throws the Cabinet into mourning again for a week and sects the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe at all plans for reception and entertainments to Great Bend and running westward to Denver, be given by those in official life will be post-Colorado, would, doubtless, pass through poned for some time. Mrs. Bayard was a most estimable lady. Her recent dangerous illness and recovery have been the constant | D theme of conversation, and she bade fair to live many years, but her daughter's death tre, the county seat of Scott county. Some took from her the stay of the household, and it was noticed that immediately after on or near the line of this survey, which that melancholy event, she began to sicken and fade away. She was wont to say, "I have nothing to live for now that Katie is gone." Great hopes are entertained that a railroad | Against this hopeless depression the physicians could not prevail, and it was evident and the present distance from railroads is that the usual remedies could not keep back

An innovation was made in the last reguculties in all sections of this western country lar reception of the President which will covers any errors or omissions in his reports as public the department of the depart is the drouths to which they are occasionally touch the popular heart. He gave a public lished, would notify him promptly of the same, he to give such a recommendation to leave, exposed. The rain fall in this section last reception in advance of the series of private and be very glad to have his attention called to them.

receptions to Diplomats, Senators and others, which are generally given at the opening of the season. Besides this, he has made it more convenient and comfortable for guests than heretofore. There had been much trouble and annovance in the arrangements for handling the hats and wraps of the guests owing to the smallness of the rooms set apart for this purpose, and much soto voca profanity, on these occasions, had floated around among the costly decorating and imparted a bluish tinge to the delicate coloring of the elaborate tracing on the ceilings. But the President at the last reception gave orders to throw open the family dining room and by this means ample accommodation was given for all comers and the guests could deposit and receive their wrappings without any delay or crowding. The President has a kind greeting for everybody and although we do not hear so much about his elegance of manners as we did about those of President Arthur, it is certain that his way of meeting the public and his democratic measures are taking a strong hold upon the people's feelings.

Mr. Rankin, the Congressman who came iere in a dying condition and whose Spartan courage and determination have been the topic of conversation among the habitues of the Halls of Congress, has at last succumbed to the inevitable. His indifference, coolness and raillery made people shudder. He was constantly joking about his approaching dissolution, and the last words he gasped out showed the "ruling passion strong in death." When his physician told him that the end was near he smiled and said. "Tell me some

A fine lad of fourteen summers was recent. ly found near the great marble steps of the Capitol freezing to death. He was drunk. Now look out for an avalanche of prohibition and high license bills at both ends of the splendid marble palace, and observe with what ease they are "laid upon the table" and never heard of more.

It was leaked out that the bride, at the Foster nuptials, was shut out from her own wedding by a singular misunderstanding. By a preconcerted arrangement she was to enter a side door, pass through the study and ascend by the private staircase to the place of the ceremony near the pulpit. But the sexton was rattled or drunk and neglected his duty, so that the bride was obliged to stand shivering in her splendid robe, at the door, knocking for admission, for nearly a quarter of an hour until one of the party could make his way through the great crowd at the main entrance and reach the study door through the pulpit stairs. A dreadful

Joaquin Miller, whose name has been brought before the public lately in connection with his daughter's marriage and subsequent destitution, is living quietly here in his log cabin on Meridian Hill, a suburb overlooking the city. The poet selected this spot as one commanding the most extensive view. around Washington and had erected a genuine old-fashioned log-hut, with only slight improvements for comfort. The interior is hung with skins, and the loft is reached by a ladder. The effect is very pleasing and picturesque as the long-haired singer of the Sierras sits at his rude desk, in his comfortable elk-horn chair, his brilliant colored dressing gown and embroidered slippers. making a pretty contrast to the dull grays and browns of the surroundings. At times he can be seen puttering away in his garden, or in the front yard where he has a well with long well-sweep and old oaken-bucket. But if curiosity seekers appear at the gate, Mr. Miller disappears into his retreat.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Receipts for Tanuary 1996

Receipts for January, 1886.		
Irs. Cassindra Goodwin, Berea, W.Va. G.F. Irs. Mary J. Cooper, Auburn, "G. F. Itselic Church, N. Y., G. F. Incklaen Church, N. Y. Itselic Church, G. F. Itselic Church, G. F. Itselic Church, S. M. S. Itselic Church, S. M. S. Itselic Church, M. M. Itselic Church, M.	4 3 2 10	00
Receipts per D. K. Davis:		
abbath school, Long Branch, Neb., S. M. S\$10 00		•
oung people of Long Branch Ch. Hol. M	20	00
abbath school, Albion, Wis., upon pledge of 1885, S. M. S.	5	00
of 1885, S. M. S. P. Andrews, Farina, Ill., G. F., to make Life Member of Darwin Andrews. abbath-school, New Market, N.J.,	25	00
S. M. S		
G. F 10 00—	20	00
G. F	5	00
S. M. S. Libert S. Babcock, Rockville, R. I., G. F. Friend, Oxford, N. Y., G. F.	20	
llbert S. Babcock, Rockville, R. I., G. F	5	
Friend, Oxford, N. Y., G. F	5	00
ost creek church, W. Va., G. F	10	
Prof. A. R. Crandall, Lexington, Ky., G. F Receipts per G. Velthuysen:	50	w
filton Junction Church, for support of F. J.		
Bakker Hol M.	30	00
Bakker, Hol. M	6	60
or.C. D. Potter, "towards salary of J. F. Shaw, in Texas and Ark.,		
salary of J. F. Shaw, in Texas and Ark.,	100	00
Vm. Stringer, Pulaski, Ill., G. F	* * * *	75
	\$877	82
Cash balance Dec. 31, 1885	56	
	\$43 3	88
	• ~~~	^^

WESTERLY, Jan. 31, 1886. The following correction to be made in last report: The name of Mrs. Harriet Harrington should have been named for Life Membership in Missionary Society, constituted by Mrs. William A. Rogers instead of the one named. The Treasurer would also would as promptly corre

Disbursements in January...... 282 08

Cash balance this date.......\$151 80 O. E. A. L. CHESTER, Treas.

TRACT SOCIETY

Receipts in January.

Dr. & Mrs. H. W. Stillman, Edgerto

Mrs. Wm A. Langworthy, Ashawa

2d Brookfield Church, Brookfield,

Mrs. Susan Stillman, Plainfield,

Sabbath-school, New Market, (Book

per)..... H. V. Dunham, New Market, (L. o

Church, Hornellsville, N. Y.,... E. R. Crandall, Little Genesee,...

Copying Press sold.....

Dr. C. D. Potter, Adams Centre,

Church, North Loup, Neb.,..... Rev. O. U. Whitford, Westerly, R.

Meking the following Life Me

Joshua Clarke, Mrs. Joshua Clar

Charles A Maxson, Mrs. A. L.

Mirs Mary A. Stillman, Rev. Edmund Darrow, Waterford

Prof. A. R. Crandall, Lexington, K

H. Babcock, Jackson Centre, Ol

Mrs. Ida F. Kenyon, Alfred Centro

N. Stillman, Alfred Centre.

Mrs. L. C. Rogers, Alfred Centre.

A. P. Saunders, Farmington, Ill. (C

Mrs. Sue Saunders, Leadville, Col

Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Clarke, Nile. . . . J. B. Whitford,

J. T. Davis,

L. A. Loofboro,

Tamer Loofboro,

Susan Loofboro.

C. E. Van Horn,

Chase Loofboro,

Stella Loofboro,

A. E. Forsyth.

Mrs. J. O. Babcock.

Mrs. Mary Chesebro,

Woman's Aux. Society,

(Holland)

Mrs. O. D Greene,

N. G. Whitford,

Wm U. Stanton.

I. L. Lewis,

C. Davis,

Jenni**e Dowden**

Mr. & Mrs. G Randolph, "

Alonzo Stillman L. M

Mrs. Sarah Burdick.

Mrs. A. C. Carter,

A. H. Potter,

Mrs. E. Burdick.

C. A. Burdick,

W. D. Crandall

George Stillman,

W. W. Gardiner,

L. H. Kenyon,

O. M. Witter.

S. P. Crandall,

W. F. Burdick,

John M. Greene,

Mrs. Addie Coleman,

Mrs. A. M. Cottrell,

John P. Livermore.

Mrs. Cordelia Heseltine

Mrs. Mary B. Greene

irs. Susan Potter,

Mrs, Edward Greene

Wm. B. Greene,

Caroline Greene

Miss E. E. Bliss,

E. A. Cottrell,

Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Babcock,

Church, Scio.....

Mrs. Fanny Potter, Independence.

Special Church Collection, Andor

Mrs. Anna F. Langworthy,

Mr. & Mrs. N. M. Lanphear,

2d Alfred Church, Alfred....

Mrs. E. C. Burr, Factory Point,

John Crandall,

Eugene Hyde, Mrs. H. D. Greene

Pawcatuck Church,

J. O. Babcock,

W. Davis, Welton Iowa ...

Greenman, Greenmanville, Ci

E. & O E. PLAINFIELD, Jan. 81, 1886.

Home Re

New York.

ALFRED CENTI Meetings at the church

every night until this week, are held besides the regular The Ladies' Alfriedian L University, did not hold a during the holidays as is th They now offer to the publi to hear, on the evening aft Feb. 13th, a lecture by Mrs. more, on Wendell Phillips The name of the lecturer, as ment of the theme make a can hardly fail to draw a la which it is expected will be in drawing 50 cents from th attendant.

We have now had near most excellent sleighing. very heavy body of snow, h ing a little at a time, and prevents it from departing mercury has run as low as zero one or two days onl most of the Winter, consid zero mark. We cordially ing friends in Virginia, F to come to Alfred and get

EAST PORTVI

It is seldom that our hear of us through the RE

Between Two Opinions or, The Question of the

s to Diplomats, Senators and othh are generally given at the opening ason. Besides this, he has made it venient and comfortable for guesta retofore. There had been much nd annoyance in the arrangements lling the hats and wraps of the ving to the smallness of the rooms for this purpose, and much soto voce on these occasions, had floated mong the costly decorating and imbluish tinge to the delicate coloring borate tracing on the ceilings. But dent at the last reception gave orfrow open the family dining room nis means ample accommodation was all comers and the guests could dereceive their wrappings without or crowding. The President has eeting for everybody and although t hear so much about his elegance rs as we did about those of Presihur, it is certain that his way of he public and his democratic measaking a strong hold upon the peo-

nkin, the Congressman who came dying condition and whose Spartan and determination have been the onversation among the habitues of of Congress, has at last succumbed vitable. His indifference, coolness ry made people shudder. He was y joking about his approaching disand the last words he gasped out e "ruling passion strong in death." physician told him that the end he smiled and said, "Tell me some

ad of fourteen summers was recentnear the great marble steps of the eezing to death. He was drunk. out for an avalanche of prohibition license bills at both ends of the marble palace, and observe with they are "laid upon the table" heard of more.

leaked out that the bride, at the ptials, was shut out from her own by a singular misunderstanding. oncerted arrangement she was to le door, pass through the study and the private staircase to the place emony near the pulpit. But the s rattled or drunk and neglected so that the bride was obliged to ering in her splendid robe, at the cking for admission, for nearly a an hour until one of the party re his way through the great crowd a entrance and reach the study ugh the pulpit stairs. A dreadful he consequence of this accident. Miller, whose name has been efore the public lately in connechis daughter's marriage and subseitution is living quietly here in in on Meridian Hill, a suburb overe city. The poet selected this spot manding the most extensive view sshington and had erected a genashioned log-hut, with only slight ents for comfort. The interior is skins, and the loft is reached by The effect is very pleasing and e as the long-haired singer of the at his rude desk, in his comfortorn chair, his brilliant colored rown and embroidered slippers. pretty contrast to the dull grays s of the surroundings. At times een puttering away in his garden. ront yard where he has a well well-sweep and old oaken-bucket. osity seekers appear at the gate, disappears into his retreat.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Receipts for January, 1886.	
	50
ra Goodwin, Berea, W.Va. G.F.\$ Cooper, Auburn, G. F ch, N. Y., G. F.	20
ch, N. Y., G. F.	4 83
k. Higginsville G. F	8 45 2 00
wrch, N. Y. k, Higginsville, G. F. cl., Nortonville, Kan., S. M. S. cl., Pawcatuck Church, S. M. S. artsville Church, M. M.	10 00
ol, Pawcatuck Church, S. M. S artsville Church, M. M.	40 00
T D. K. Davis:	10 00
ol. Long Branch	
ol, Long Branch, L. S	
e of Long Branch Ch. 10 00—	20 00
ol, Albion, Wis., upon pledge	20 W
M. B	5 00
vs, Farins, Ill., G. F., to make er of Darwin Andrews	25 00
ol, New Market, N.J.,	20 00
ol, New Market, N.J.,	
10 00—	20 00
randall, Little Genesee, N. Y.,	5 00
Society, North Loup, Neb.	5 00
(EDE 1992) . ()	20 00
ford, Rockville, R. I., G. F ford, N. Y., G. F. hurch, W. Va., G. F. Frandall, Lexington, Ky., G. F	5 00
hurch, W. Va. G. F.	5 00 15 00
randall, Lexington, Ky., G. F	50 00
r G. Velthuysen:	
on Church, for support of F. J.	80 00
ms Centre, N. Y., G. F.	6 00
er. " towards	
F. DOSW. in Texas and Ark 1	00 00

ag correction to be made in last report:

Ers. Harriet Harrington should have Life Membership in Missionary Soneed by Mrs. William A. Rogers inme named. The Treasurer would also
mestion, that, if any person who disrow or omissions in his reports as pubmotify him promptly of the same, he
motify him promptly him pr

nce this date......\$151 80

in January.

TRACT SOCIETY.

Receipts in January, 1886.

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or. & Mrs. H. W. Stillman, Edgerton, Wis.,\$	26	37
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frs. Mary Chesebro,	2	00
frs. Mary Chesebro, Irs. Susan Stillman, Plainfield, N. J.,		
(Holland)		00
hurch.	24	00
Tomon's Aux. Society.	15	50
labbath-school, New Market, (Boodschap-		
per)		00
I. V. Dunham, New Market, (L. of H.)		00
thurch Hornellsville, N. Y	2	93
P. Crandall. Little Genesee	•	00
Jonying Press sold		50
or C. D. Potter, Adams Centre,	1,000	
N mah		50
Irs. O. D Greene, "	4	00
Y. G. Whitford, " (Outlook,)		00
thurch, North Loup, Neb.,	- 2	95
Church, North Loup, Neb.,	10	00
WIR C. DUMINOUS	5	00
n-mostualz Church "		
Making the following Life Members:		
Joshua Clarke, Mrs. Joshua Clark, Mrs. Charles A Maxson, Mrs. A. L. Chester,		
Charles A Maxson, Mrs. A. L. Chester,		
Miss Mary A. Stillman,	100	
Rev. Edmund Darrow, Waterford, Ct	100	00
Prof. A. R. Crandall, Lexington, Ky	50	00
labbath school, Farina, Ill	15	00
Church, Wood Lake, Wis., (E. Harold)	2	00
H. Babcock, Jackson Centre, Ohio		00
. L. Lewis,	4	00
E. C. Davis,	1	00
lennie Dowden,	1	00
C. S. Mar C. Dandalah #	-	FO

Mr. & Mrs. G Randolph, " Mrs. Ida F. Kenyon, Alfred Centre..... S. N. Stillman, Alfred Centre, making Alonzo Stillman L. M..... Mrs. L. C. Rogers, Alfred Centre.....

Mrs. Sarah Burdick, Mrs. A. C. Carter, H. R. Potter, Mrs. E. Burdick, A. P. Saunders. Farmington, Ill., (Outlook) Mrs. Sue Saunders, Leadville, Col......

Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Clarke, Nile..... J. B. Whitford, C. A. Burdick, W. D. Crandall Mrs. Susan Stillman. George Stillman. Gardiner,

Eugene Hyde, Mrs. H. D. Greene. O. M. Witter. S. P. Crandall, " (Outlook) Mrs. Sarah A. Rogers, W. F. Burdick John Crandall, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Babcock,

Theo. R. Hofer. Church, Scio..... Mrs. Fanny Potter, Independence...... John M. Greene, E. A. Cottrell. Mrs. Addie Coleman, Mrs. A. M. Cottrell, John P. Livermore, Wm. B. Greene, E. D. Potter, • • • • •. • Caroline Greene

Mrs. E. R. Heseltine, Mrs. Cordelia Heseltine Miss E. E. Bliss, Mrs. Mary B. Greene, F. M. Bassett. Special Church Collection, Andover.... Mrs. Susan Potter. Mrs. Anna F. Langworthy. Mrs, Edward Greene Mr. & Mrs. N. M. Lanphear. 2d Alfred Church, Alfred..... Mrs. E. C. Burr, Factory Point, Vt.....

E. & O E. PLAINFIELD, Jan. 81, 1886.

Home Aews.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE.

Meetings at the church have been held every night until this week, when only two are held besides the regular appointments.

The Ladies' Alfriedian Lyceum of Alfred University, did not hold a Jubilee Session during the holidays as is the usual custom. They now offer to the public an opportunity to hear, on the evening after the Sabbath, more, on Wendell Phillips and his Times. ment of the theme make a combination that attendant.

ing a little at a time, and the cool weather under great difficulties to let their light prevents it from departing very rapidly. The mercury has run as low as 10° or 15° below zero one or two days only, and has been, most of the Winter, considerably above the zero mark. We cordially invite our shivering friends in Virginia, Florida and Texas to come to Alfred and get warm. E. B.

EAST PORTVILLE.

hear of us through the RECORDER; but I am and perhaps some more. glad to write that though few in number. | FEB. 1, 1886.

we realize that we are fully blessed in our weak endeavors to serve our "Lord and Master." Owing to the scattered condition of the members, our pastor not residing in the place, and the absence of many of our young people, we are not able to meet together as often as we desire, yet we feel that, though the Winter has been cold, our hearts have been greatly filled with the heat which purifieth.

During the month of December we received a blessing from our gracious Father, which was the Bible teachings given us by Elder Ronayne, of Chicago. They shed light on many things in the Bible, which before had seemed a mystery. The description of the Tabernacle was especially good, and with great earnestness did the preacher portray the need of having our lamps filled with oil at the coming of Christ. His social visits were a source of strength to the faith of those trusting in the Lord Jesus, and his sermons plainly showed to all the way of salvation. He spent nine days with us, giving us thirteen sermons, or teachings, which I believe sank deep into many hearts.

WEST GENESEE.

Our Sabbath services have been well attended this winter and the prayer-meeting has its usual numbers. This number though small is possessed of strong faith and earnest desire for the up-building of the Master's cause. The Pastor has earnestly desired that, under the blessing of God, this people might be 20 00 stirred to greater activity, and that some evening meetings might be held to this end, the interest has not yet seemed to warrant such meetings.

The next communion season of this church occurs Sabbath-day Feb. 27, at which time the church would be pleased to hear from all resident and non-resident members:

An invited company of friends from far and near gathered at the home of Mr. J. J. Smith, Sabbath night, Jan. 30th for an evening visit with Mr. Smith and wife, in honor of the thirty-fifth anniversary of their marrage. The company consisted of 115 who responded to Mr. Smith's warm invitation. 1 00 There were a number present from Angelica and also Hon. Mr. Wakely Ex-member of assembly. Brother and Sister Smith showed themselves experts in serving while all the guests seemed to enjoy their "free-hearted hospitality." Music, consisting of solos, quartets and choruses, added to the enjoyment of the evening. When the guests were all seated for refreshments Mrs. Edwin Howard recited, in a very pleasing manner, Longfellow's poem "The old Clock on the stairs" after which Rev. E. A. Witter addressed the host and hostess and friends. in a few remarks fitted to the occasion. A fine assortment of presents to the amount of about \$90, was left by the friends, as a token of their friendship.

Illinois. FARINA.

The month that has just passed has been one of considerable severity; although it commenced mild enough it did not long | the bride away. continue so. Most of the Sabbaths have been so stormy that it was difficult to have a large attendance at church.

The union meetings referred to in Bro. Potter's last article resulted in four of our young people's offering themselves to the church. There was not that reconsecration and revival spirit manifested among the members that we would be glad to see; but we are thankful for all the good that has

The unfavorable weather and going was a great hindrance at Villa Ridge to the work while I was there. The members of the Feb. 13th, a lecture by Mrs. Mary A. Liver- | church are badly scattered; they live in two different neighborhoods; they are several The name of the lecturer, and the announce- miles apart. There is a swamp separating them which in a wet time forms quite a can hardly fail to draw a large audience, and | serious barrier. It had rained and flooded which it is expected will be equally effective | it, and then it froze just enough to make it in drawing 50 cents from the pocket of each almost impossible to cross especially with a team. We held nine meetings while I was We have now had nearly four weeks of there with quite a fair attendance most of most excellent sleighing. There is not a the time. This little church needs our very heavy body of snow, but it keeps com- prayers and sympathy, as they are struggling shine. We all have hard enough work to maintain our Christian standing, but these small and isolated churches have more than is common to the large and strong ones. Perhaps I should explain that I go down there once in two months and remain over Sabbaths, "at the expense of this [Farina] church," in the sense that this church does not decrease my salary on that account; but It is seldom that our Christian friends the brethren at Villa Ridge pay my expenses

Condensed Aews.

Domestic.

The first item to the credit of the conscience fund was made in 1827, and the fund now amounts to \$220,747 26.

the protection of Canadian fishing grounds | Benjamin and Thomas to William West, who with against United States vessels have been his two brothers, Benjamin and Thomas, left England in 1700 and settled in Pennsylvania. She was abandoned by the British government.

Wickford to Newport, R. I., 30th, experienced a blinding snow storm, ad was run on a reef and so badly damaged that she will be a total loss. The passengers and crew ter and son-in-law, H. M. Haven, in Plainfield, N

Tests have just been made of brine obtained from a well sunk some time ago at East Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., resulting in the production of a fine quality of salt. People of the town are much excited over

Reports of leading silk manufacturing firms of the United States at a meeting in New York, Feb. 2d, decided to advance the price of silk thread and twist ten per cent. of cabinets to merchants.

The largest oil well in the Ohio field was developed lately on the Moore & Brotherton mained strong to the last. Her funeral services territory at Lima. Oil shot into the air to the height of seventy feet when the tools were conducted by Eld. J. Bailey, assisted by Elds. W. C. Whitford and E. M. Dunn. At the time of the height of seventy feet when the tools were withdrawn. They were replaced to keep the oil down. This well will exceed 150 barrels a day.

Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of Lattaville, Ross Co., Ohio, over the alleged discovery of a silver mine. Specimens of the ore were sent to a mining expert in Emporia, Kan., who declared it rich silver quartz. Land in the neighborhood has doubled in value on the strength of this re-

A movement is on foot looking to the foreclosure of the Reading railroad property under the general mortgage by a syndicate that is acting in the interest of the Pennsylvania railroad. It is given out, however, that the movement, instead of aiming at shutting the Baltimore & Ohio out of New York, will give that company speedy access to that city, in return for which it will cease cutting passenger rates.

Foreign.

Prince Leopold, hereditary prince of Anhalt, died at Cannes, Feb. 1st.

The porte supports the demand of Bulgaria for a war indemnity from Servia.

The French chamber of deputies has eed that the crown jewels should be sold to provide a fund for aged workmen.

Representatives of Turkey and Bulgaria have signed the agreement, relative to the Bulgarian union, and have notified the powers to that effect.

A majority of the vessels belonging to the European squadron designated to prevent Greece from attacking Turkey have assembled in Suda Bay.

Joan Victor Von Muruh, a Prussian statesman is dead, aged eighty. He was one of the founders of the progressist party, but subsequently became a national liberal.

Information has been received that Girod and Penand, the aeronauts who ascended in a baloon in the latter part of January from Brest, and who were supposed to have perished at sea, were rescued.

Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of William E. Gladstone, was married Feb. 2d, to the Rev. Harry Drew, of Hawarden. The ceremony was performed in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. Mr. Gladstone gave

A serious strike is in progress at St. Quentin, department of Aisne, France. The weavers in four cotton mills there have quit work, and are engaged in a riotous demonstration. A force of gendarmes finally succeeded in arresting the mob.

The agreement between France and Germany regarding their possessions on the west coast of Africa and the South sea, has been submitted to the reichstag. The agreement contains an amicable understanding with respect to the rival claims of the two

Advices from Mandalay, Burba, say that Dacoits have had several engagements with British troops since the first of February, and that in every encounter the Dacoits were defeated with heavy loss. The officials at Mandalay believe that order will soon be completely restored.

MARRIED.

In Independence, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1886, by Eld. J. Kenyon, at his home, ELVERTON M. HEMPHILL and Miss Susie E. Bennett, both of Alfred. At his residence in Little Genesee, N. Y., Feb. 2

1886, by Rev. Geo. W. Burdick, Mr. John P. WAG NER and Miss Louisa Grieck, both of Portville,

DIED.

In Independence, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1886, CALISTA HULL, in the 53d year of her age. She lived and died with her brother, I. E. Hull, was the daughter of Joseph and Anna Hull, and had been an invalid

In Verona, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1886, suddenly of pneumonia, H. EUGENE, son of Henry E., and Ella . Davis, aged 11 months and 9 days. He was a oright and affectionate child, but Jesus wanted him. Smooth out the ringlets

Close the blue eyes; No wonder such beauty Was claimed in the skies."

In New York City, suddenly, Jan: 28, 1886, AMELIA, youngest daughter of Wm. B., and Phebe

J. B. Wait, aged 10 years, 10 months, and 9 days. Funeral services were held at the residence of her narents. 9th Ave. and 34th St., New York City, Jan. 31, 1886, and the following day at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Phèbe Babcock. Potter Hill. R. I. Interment in First Hopkinton Cemetery.

In Milton, Wis., Feb. 2, 1885, Mrs. JANE M. PLATTS, aged 91 years, 4 months, 26 days. She was the wife of Benjamin K. Platts, and daughter of It is understood that all preparations for Benjamin West. Her ancestry runs back through The steamer Eolus, on her way from ried to Benjamin K. Platts, Feb. 19, 1824. She was left in widowhood Jan. 11, 1852. About two and a half years after her marriage she moved to Brook-field, N. Y., where she lived till after the death of o'clock, with the following programme: her husband. She lived some years with her daugh-, and in South Bend, Indiana, and thirty years in Milton, Wis. Her daughter, Rebecca K. Haven, died 1869. Since that time she has lived with her granddaughter, M. J. Haven. In early life she professed religion, and was a member of Milton Church at her death. She taught a class in the Sabbath school when fourteen years old. Her connection with the Sabbath-school as teacher or scholar continued till her ninetieth year, or over three quarters of a century. Her mind was vigorous, and her knowledge of the Bible was very clear and comprehensive. This was shown in the Bible-class, and in prayer and conference meetings especially. She spent a long life honoring her Christian profession. There was a disposition to stop the giving For about four years she has been almost helpless from praissis. During most of this time she was anxious to depart and be with Christ. While the body was yielding to disease, her mind and faith reher death she was the oldest person in Milton, and probably the oldest Sabbath school teacher in the denomination, having begun that work in 1808. A brother of her grandfather became a great painter. He went to England and was patronized by the king, and became president of the Royal Academy

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

To the friends of the Lord's Sabbath:

Your attention is asked to our enlarged work and pressing wants. This work has been undertaken because demanded by our obligations to God and his truth, and in obedience to instructions of the Society from time to time. It embraces, besides publications of a denominational character, tracts and periodicals on the subject of the Sabbath, for free distribution. The first are essential to our unity and growth. They deserve such a patronage as will place them upon a safe financial basis and secure their benefits in every family of the denomination. | large line night's milk skims at 61@71c., and Penn-The second, being missionary in character, must depend solely for support upon the benevolence of the

In addition to the recent issue of more than the usual amount of tracts, the Society now sends out papers as follows: 1, The Evangelii Harold, among the Scandinavians; 2, the Boodschapper, among Skimmed...... 7 @8 4 @5 Hollanders; 3, The Outlook, over 50,000 copies quarterly, among clergymen; and 4, The Light of Home, 110,000 monthly, among house-keepers in our country. These papers, at a moderate estimate, reach regularly more than a half a million of readers, and are equivalent to about sixty-five millions of pages of tracts distributed per annum. We have never undertaken anything on an aggressive line before that can at all compare in magnitude with this work now in progress. With thankfulness to the Lord of the Sabbath for such agencies, we ought to make faithful use of them and not allow them to fail at any time for lack of means. We have not undertaken too much for the Lord's cause, and we trust that for its sake your contributions will be increased Unless they are, much of the work that promises rich returns must be given up. The needs for 1885-6 demand an average of nearly \$1,000 per month, to supply which will require only about 12 cents per month for each member of our churches. May we not rely upon you to give so liberally that the general average will reach that amount? We urge all to whom this circular comes to remember that the enlarged work demands an enlarged income at once, and we appeal to you not only to give liberally but to pray for God's blessing upon this effort to make the funds adequate. Contributions may be made through your systematic plans, or be sent direct to the Treasurer of the Society, J. F. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J.

J. B. CLARKE, Soliciting Agent. GEO. H. BABCOCK, Corresponding Secretary. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb., 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PLEDGE CARDS and printed envelopes for all who will use them in making systematic contributions to either the Tract Society or Missionary Society, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Cen-

THE Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Church holds regular services at the Hall of the McDougal Protective Association, on Broad St., every Sabbath, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Sabhath school follows the preaching service. Sabbath-keepers spending the Sabbath in Hornellsville are especially invited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially welcomed.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbathkeepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

THE Chicago Mission Sabbath school is greatly in need of a new supply of singing books. We have but a few, and those are in very bad condition. We need fifty or more copies. Are there not some of our larger schools that have a quantity of singing books which they have laid aside? If any school is disposed to supply our need in this way, please address the undersigned at Morgan Park, Ill., stating name of book, number on hand, and condition. I need not add that the favor will be greatly appreciated by our school. C. E. CRANDALL.

holds regular Sabbath services in Room No. 8, Y. M. C. A. Building, corner 4th Avenue and 28d St.; entrance on 23d St. (Take elevator). Divine service at 11 A. M., Sabbath-school at 10.15 A. M. Strangers are cordially welcomed, and any friends in the city over the Sabbath are especially invited to attend the services. The Lord's Supper will be observed on Sabbath-

THE New York Seventh-day Baptist Church

day, Feb 20, 1886.

THE next regular Quarterly Meeting of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Seventh-day Baptist Churches will be held with the Rockville Church, commencing Sabbath evening, Feb. 19, 1886, at 7

Sabbath evening, sermon by L. F. Randolph, ollowed by a conference meeting.

2. Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, sermon by O. U. Whitford, followed by communion, administered by L. F. Randolph and J. R. Irish. 3. Evening after the Sabbath, a Sabbath-school Institute service, conducted by O. U. Whitford.

4. First-day morning, 101 o'clock, sermon by I. L. Cottrell 5. First day afternoon, 2 o'clock, sermon by Horace Stillman.

6. First-day evening, at 7 o'clock, sermon by O. D. Sherman, followed by a conference meeting. O. U. WHITFORD, Secretary.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Feb. 6, 1886, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 49 and 51 Pearl Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 16,362 packages; exports, 3,553 packages. There is a good demand for fancy new milks, Western creamery make; also for selections of choice Fall butter, and buyers are looking for clean flavored, crisp, lively State dairies and fine early make creamery butter in firkins, and find but little of it. We quote:

Winter make, common roll butter...... 9 @18

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 14,355 boxes; exports, 20,767 boxes. There has been a lively trade in all kinds of skimmed cheese. Sales for export of sylvania skims were all taken at 21@8c. Fine full cream cheese sold slowly and buyers had the advantage. We quote:

Factory, full cream.. 94@10 9 @94 6 @8 Night's milk.

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 4,227 barrels; im ports 419 cases. Prices are up 2@3c. per doz. on light receipts and extreme cold weather. Trade is light, however, and supply ample to go around. We quote:

Fresh laid, per dozen........... 25 @26 Western and Canada, per dozen..... 28 @25

GREEN APPLES have light sale. Finest Greenings and Baldwins selling at \$1 65@\$1 75 per barrel, fair to good lots offered at \$1 50, while common lots are nominally 75c.@\$1 per barrel.

BEESWAX sells at 25@26c.

EVAPORATED APPLES are dull. Exporters taking fair to choice fruit at 6@6ic. Home trade is very light and stocks accumulate. We quote:

common.....nominal

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission.

Cash advances will be made on receipt of property where needed, and account of sales and remittance for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime quality property.

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will ating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. THE NATIONAL CO., 23 Dey St., New York.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE. The advertiser, having a manufactory demanding his lire time, will sell his retail

Furniture and Undertaking Business

in Westerly, R. I. Business has been established eighteen years, has the largest trade of any similar store in that section, with a fine Undertaking Business. For a Seventh-day Baptist the location is unexcelled. For particulars, inquire of the editor of this paper, or address E. B. CLARKE, Westerly, R. I.

OTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Clarence A. Farnum, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against TRUMAN C. PLACE, late of the town of Alfred, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administrator of the said deceased, at his residence in the town of Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., on or before May 1, 1886.

JAS. H. C. PLACE, Administrator.

Dated Oct. 20, 1885.

VILLAGE LOTS—I will sell Village Lots for from \$15 to \$35 each. Also, 160 acres, near town, for \$25 per acre. Also, 30 acres, five miles out, for \$15 per acre, in lots large or small. Terms, one half cash. North Loup, Valley Co., Nebraska.

J. A. GREEN.

ADIES WANTED to work for us at their own homes. \$7 to \$10 per week can be easily made; no canvassing; fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp. Address HOME M'F'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass.

E WANT SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. Address STANDARD SILVER WARE COMPANY, Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—A Sabbath-keeping painter, a man of good waddress and wide awake, a first-class sign-writer, to take a half interest in a general house and sign painting business, in a city of 4,000 inhabitants. Business thoroughly established by a painter of over twenty years experience. Three different societies of Sabbath-keepers in the vicinity.

Address C. E. GREGG, Marion, Linn Co, lowa.

FARM FOR SALE. The farm in Hartsville known as the Palmiter Farm is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

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J. E. B. SANTER,
Hornellsville, N. Y.

TWO LITTLE FEET.

Two little feet went pattering by, Years ago! They wandered off to the sunny sky, Years ago! Two little socks, well wrinkled and worn, Move me to tears, with their memories born

Dear little feet that ran here and there Years ago! Creeping, climbing about everywhere Years ago ! Crept never back, to the love they left, Climbed nevermore into arms bereft Years ago !

Again I'll hear those dear little feet Pattering by!
Their music a thousand fold more sweet In the sky!

I joy to think of the Father's care, That holds them safe till I meet them there, By-and-by!

S. W. Presbyterian.

A "STILL" STORY.

"Where are you going, Allie?" called Mother Clemens, looking out the pantry

"Over to the wolf-pasture."

"What for?"

Allie hesitated. "I want to see if any woodchucks have been out yet," he said at last.

"Well, run along. Don't go near the still, and come right back."

The wolf-pasture—the best woodchuck ground for miles about—was nearly half a mile away. The still was between the wolfpasture and the house. Allie had always wanted to play near the queer building. His occasional peeps into it had revealed to him the strange, coiling worm through which the apple-juice passed as it turned to cider brandy. He had also seen the farmers stop and taste the liquor in the little testglasses. As he watched he used always to grow thirsty and wish that he might have a drink. But he had been forbidden ever to enter the distillery, so he was forced to stand at a distance and look longingly at other visitors.

To be sure there were hosts of places where he could go, but he wanted to be able to run in and out of the still, just as the rest of the boys did. So the great barns where he had at other times played, the saw-mill, the grist-mill, and the farm-house to play in the still, and it spoiled his enjoyment in everything else.

Say Westopher," he said to the hired man "what does it taste like?"

Westopher, who was feeding an orphan chick that was hardly larger than his thumb.

"Oh, first-rate, kinder smarty like." "Do you like it, Westopher?"

"I dunno as I do, an' I dunno as I don't," that's fit to eat or drink."

the orphan in his astonishment. "You those who shall come after us. mustn't say that, sonny. Why cider brandy is rank pizen. It's killed many a fine man. Don't you go fur to touch it."

"Why don't it hurt you then?" inquired

"Oh, wal, I expect I'm too mizzerble a creeter fur it to ketch a good hold on," was

a few minutes, and then hurried in the direction of the distillery. When near it he hid in the bushes and carefully reconnoitered the place. The side door was open. He knew that his father was far away in the market town, and he was sure not to be dis- in case you wish to publish. The play of turbed by him. So he stole up to the door and entered. The warm, steaming air and | Yet, too frequent quotations from the poets the half-darkness of the great room made cannot be recommended. It is always best spirit; he made up his mind as to what was him a little nervous. Not that he was afraid to commit the very words to memory. If true and right, and then he stuck to it, and of being discovered, for old Jack, the man you are a minister of the gospel, however, or no one could turn him. See him, the old, in charge was almost blind, and was half- otherwise addicted to public speaking, it grayheaded warrior, gathering together the boy. asleep in the corner, with his back turned might, after careful thought, be safe to elders of Israel at Shechem, and calling on

forbidden place. On all sides were casks in out to the exercise of their art. A marble of Canaan and the one true God—"Choose which the spirit was stored when ready for brow is indispensable, and crumpled hair or ye this day whom ye will serve." But whatshipping. What Allie wanted was a "taste." an unpinned collar will mar the finest effort. ever their choice, it will make no difference fortless and cold. The fire on the hearth out investigation? Surely not. The minis-He well-knew where the test-glasses were, and I once knew a man who entirely lost the af- to Joshua-"As for me and my house. we what cask was tapped for visitors' use. He, fection of his children by neglect of this first | will serve the Lord." (Joshua. 24: 15.) as well as any other, could draw the wooden | rule. He suffered himself to scold when he | Sometimes you see a lad in a school or a spigot and help himself. With a quick hiss was angry; and, unfortunately, he was angry work shop following this noble example, and the liquor ran out. He raised the glass to so often that his boys and girls mistook his letting his companions know and see that his lips and took a drink. It burned terri- art for earnest. bly, but he tasted again and again. Just came toward him.

"Here! get out of that!" he shouted!"

and Allie fled.

started for home. How strange the way seemed. The road was full of ruts, and as if they belonged to somebody else, and not to their straight legged little owner.

"Why, Allie, what's the matter?" called his mother as he stumbled into the house. "Drank one glash cider, and two glash

brandy to wash it down," said the poor boy, into a deep sleep.

for the doctor.

keep him moving."

moving, although his knees bent under him was sorry enough, seeing his mother's look and he sank to the floor many times. Finally and the faces of his sisters. In imagination the poison had spent its force, and he was he saw the cokies and the pie, lonely and allowed to sleep. He woke next morning forsaken, on the kitchen table, and he saw with a raging headache and for several days | them with an empty stomach. was quite ill.

When he recovered, old Westopher said to

down in New Haven?"

"No," was the reply.

"Wal, it's a 'temperance movement' they call it. It allows that you ain't got no right to drink. Not at huskin's, nor raisin's, nor nothing."

"I'm glad of it."

"Who will do it?" asked Allie. "Your marm."

ufacture poison. Poor Westopher, driven be avoided by every accomplished scold. by his longing for cider brandy, left the Sixth, never scold those whom you love.

moral of it all is just as fresh and new as it you are to be master. You will do well to handle not," and it applies to boys like Allie, unrivaled. Above all you ought to love or grown men like old Westopher.—Little children. Never waste your skill on them.

THE ART AND MYSTERY OF SCOLDING.

BY AMBROSE CLAY.

the art and mystery of scolding do so with he was going into the pulpit, to the utter high aims and lofty ambitions. To scold ruin of his discourse. I have known mothupon impulse and without method is the ers to scold children just as they started for attics—all lost their attractions. He wanted fashion of a barbarous age. It is as much a school—to make them love the street better blunder as to write poems without meter, than the home, I suppose—and to whip them or to build houses without proportion. The just as they went to bed—to bring them painter. Talent varies, it is true, but the great principles remain the same. Even Titian must handle a brush, and the most gifted scold must not neglect the rules of his mean enough to scold their overworked and

It is well to remember, also, that, while talent is hereditary, its development in our was the reply. "I'm somethin' like this children depends upon the example which Bantam chick. I reach fur most anything we set before them. For we learn to scold, as we learn to speak, by hearing those about "I wish I had just a taste of it," said | us. Therefore we ought to strive for consummate success, knowing that, even if we "Why, sho!" said Westopher, dropping fail, we shall have insured a triumph for onforever. Quality is to be studied before

> The rules of art are few, but they are inexorable. Eight lamps there are which light the way of the elegant and through going

First, never scold when you get angry. Anger is hard to reconcile with elegance. If you neglect this rule you are likely to win the uneasy reply. "But it would spile | the character of a common or vulgar scold. which will injure your chances in the higher Allie was not satisfied with this explana- walks of the profession. Before all other tion, and that was why he was on his way to things, self-control is needed to make you a master in your art. If an occasion arises for He went to the pasture, stopped only for its exercise, study well your part. Never act hastily.

> It is an admirable plan to retire, and, taking pen and paper, to commit the words you are about to use to writing. Thus they can be filed away, and will always be ready your fancy may greatly embellish them.

then old Jack, roused from his nap, rose and ach. It is undignified! Before dinner lit- want to wait a little longer—they can't make half a day's work, and we're going to have tle things seem great. The stomach and up their mind just yet. the eyes are intimately connected. Do not waste your sweetness on the hungry air. young girl as she comes away from the Bi-

mended. The man who leaves his baby in is no such hurry. I must think about it the fences wagged to and fro as if made of the fire, while he scolds the nurse for drop- some day, I know, but not now-I can't derubber. His knees kept knocking together | ping him in, is a bungler and a Philistine. | cide." There is neither sweetness nor light about him. He should pull the child out first, and comes down, "whether I will fall on that then withdraw to act as recommended under | meadow or in that garden among the flowers the first rule. You cannot too often repeat to or out on the wide ocean. I can't make up yourself that entire self-control is indispen- my mind." "I can't decide," says the

dropping in a heap on the floor and falling Fourth, never scold if the matter cannot "whether I will flow towards the great river be mended. Do not be led astray by the yonder, or whether I will go straight down Seizing the great dinner horn, the mother fallacious cry of, "Art for art's sake." You that valley and into the sea at once." But have a front room! Then I read in the deep interest and affectionate seal, and they blew a blast that echoed over the hills and might as well carve the east wind in stone, the rain drop comes on, and so does the Testament Pastor Kendricks gave me, and can not fail to convince, to meve, to per-

or the doctor.

With flushed face, and loud, thick breath- lunch basket under the seat. While he was decide in time, and now it is no use decid- "Mamma," Willie interupted. ing, Allie slept so heavily that it seemed im- looking for his fish hooks his father called possible to rouse him. At length the doctor him, and he left the basket on the kitchen table. No one thought to ask about it un-"He must not be allowed to sleep," he til they were ten miles on their way. Now said, "or he will never wake. You must here was a chance for the father to show his falling rain-drop—just like that rushing training. If he had been a really elegant stream. You can't decide which way your came home and found her boy gone?" So one after another took the little fellow | scold, knowing that the matter could not be | life shall go, but all the time it is going on. and made him walk to and fro over the mended, he would have held his tongue and kitchen floor. For hours they kept him gone to the hotel for dinner. Poor Johnny

I regret to state that his father was a bungler. In open defiance of this rule he sent Johnny to the country store for crackers and "Have you heard of what has been started | cheese, and scolded him until he made up his mind to run away from home and be a cowboy. If we can ever get a general convention of free and accepted scolds, we will read that father out of the organization.

Fifth, always scold the right person. I knew a man who used to get angry with his wife, and go out to the stable and scold and "I s'pose so," said Westopher, "but do whip his horse. It is quite common, I am you know this? If the temperance idee sorry to say, for men to visit the discomforts comes this way, the first thing any one of their business on their wives. Ministers knows that air distillery will be discontin- sometimes get the blues for want of exercise, or want of faith, and then go to church and scold their congregations. I have even known a woman to scold her son in public, The "temperance movement" did come when she really meant it for her husband. to Granby, and the distillery ceased to man- | Now all this is highly inartistic, and should

Clemens farm and went to work for a man It is waste of good material. You can inwho did not believe in the "new-fangled | fluence them more easily in other ways. It man, hating liquor and doing all in his for its own sake. Its work is done in the any longer at all?—T. B. Bishop. power to help the "temperance movement." most direct and simple way. Remember This happened fifty years ago, but the that scolding is not the only art of which ever was. It is, "Touch not, taste not, reserve it for those occasions when it stands They cannot appreciate the finer touches of your art, any more than they would understand Homer, or enjoy the frieze of the Parthenon. Keep a pocket full of sugar plums for them, they are better suited to their ca-

Seventh, always scold at the right time.] I take it for granted that all who practice have known men to scold a minister just as pleasant dreams. I have even heard of ministers who scolded their Lord's people at the communion table, though I confess this seems incredible. I know of men who are ailing wives, which does not surprise me, since I know that wife beating is a common crime. All these things are lamentably inartistic. A really cultivated taste is annoyed by them, and the offender loses caste among his fellow scolds.

Lastly, when you are through, stop! It is a vulgar ambition which impels you to go quantity. A famous artist once said to me that his difficulty was to know when a picture is finished. "There is a point," he said, "beyond which you cannot go with advantage; for, when that is reached, every additional stroke mars the whole effect.' Find this point of ideal beauty in your scolding, and, when you have reached it, stop! A continual dropping may remind your hearers of hard words which were

written long ago in an old-fashioned book. If further directions are needed for complete success in this lovely and delightful art, you will find them drawn out at some length in the third chapter of the Epistle of James.—Congregationalist.

HAVE YOU DECIDED!

Who can help admiring the noble character of Joshua? He had such a courageous scold extempore. Ladies should always them all-princes, judges and rulers-to For a minute he stood looking about the take a parting look in the mirror before going hesitate no longer between the strange gods

he has decided for Christ. I wish there asked. Second, never scold upon an empty stom- were more such. But I find so many who

"There is plenty of time for me," says a she comes." With a queer, light feeling in his head, he Save your tragic scowl for great occasions. ble-class on Sabbath afternoon. "Teacher Third, never scold if the matter can be wants us to decide at once, but surely there

"I can't decide," says the rain-drop, as it sable to the success of the consummate scold. streamlet, as it rushes out of the mountain.

house, and sent him away in a greater hurry over spilled milk. A family started once for are coming on-on-somewhere! Presently the time seem very long, and it isn't. Then ing; they have gone too far—they can't jumping from his seat, "why can't we take change their course now.

Take care, young people! Take care, boys and girls! Your life is just like that Is it going towards heaven or towards hell? and tell her that the woman up stairs will Do you not know? Haven't you decided bring him back before dark. Say, mother, yet which way it shall go? If you don't will you?" choose now, suppose the time should come when you can't choose!

He would be a foolish captain who should start on a voyage without making up his mind where to go. Suppose another vessel the room where one discontented boy had sat meets him. "What, oh! captain, whither murmuring that morning. bound?" "Don't know." "Why, if you A nice warm bath and some of Willie's don't look out, you will be among the ice-bergs presently." "Oh, never mind, per-laughed outright as he thought how even his haps I shall change my course." Absurd as own mother wouldn't know him. this seems, isn't it a true picture?

"Out on an ocean, all boundless, we ride, Borne on the waves of a rough, restless tide," but whether we are going east, or west, or north, or south, or going to the bottom, we

cannot tell. We have not decided! I can't think what you young people are chest was a source of wonder to Jim, who was waiting for. Do you expect your hearts to a natural mechanic. get softer? I fear you will find the world a hard place, and the longer you are in it, the Jim to be taken home, Willie could hardly harder your hearts will get. Do you expect | believe it. And after he was gone such plans it to be easier, by and by, to become a Christian than it is now? Is it easier to bend the sapling or the oak tree? Just ask any of your friends who were converted late in the corner, and in the two boys' playing and life, and see what they say. You won't find studying together nearly all the time. so very many, for comparatively few are brought to Christ in old age. Or do you tentment. I wonder if you could guess what notions." In a few years he died—a drunk- is characteristic of all good art that it never only mean to wait a little longer? But what it is?—Baptist Weekly. ard. Allie grew up to be a strong, noble uses an unnecessary stroke or seeks display right have you to think that God will wait

EVENTIDE.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

"Now I lay me down to sleep." Long and hard has been the day; I have come a weary way Since life's morning, but at last Night is falling sweet and fast. "Now I lay me down to sleep."

"I pray thee, Lord, my soul to keep."
I have tried—alas! in vain— From the world's dark soil and stain Free to keep it. Weak and worn, With my strength all overborne, "I pray thee, Lord, my soul to keep." "If I should die before I wake."

Treasures have slipped fast away From my keeping day by day, And I shrink from coming ill; This thought holdeth joy's glad thrill-"I pray thee, Lord, my soul take."
From all the sorrow it hath known—

Sin and loss, and tear and moan-To the dear ones gone before, To Thy presence evermore, "I pray thee, Lord, my soul to take." "This I ask for Jesus' sake."

Name alone that can prevail, Anchor hold within the vail ! Every other plea hath flown; Worth or merit claim I none; "This I ask for Jesus' sake."

-Forward.

"Mamma, I can never bear it, never." The words were spoken with a sob, and the boy who uttered them sat in an easychair by the window and watched his playmates at their sports.

JIM'S SECRET.

Beside him lay a crutch. On a table near him was a guitar, upon which he had grown | and they ought not, to take any man's word for tired of playing. Near by stood a rack of any view of any important truth. True, the books, which had lost their interest. The minister of the gospel speaks from authoriwealth and luxury and comfort which ought | ty, but not his own; it is his Master's authorto have made his life happy were as naught | ity. And he must prove that he has the to him, because he could not run and leap and | authority before he can use it. Even the play like the boys he looked upon from the | divine Master himself employed argument

smoothed his hair pityingly. She did not answer him a word. So often she had tried edge the obligation of what he teaches unless to show him how much there was left in life | it is proved that his Master taught it? Will for him, but without avail. Presently she he convince the cool-hearted atheist, the touched the silver bell, and, when the ser- | sophistical skeptic, the honest doubter, the vant appeared, ordered the carriage.

you to go with me, Willie," she said to the votee of pleasure, the dead in trespasses and

In less than an hour they were in the sub- he can show them reason for turning? urbs of the city, and halted before a lowroofed, dilapidated cottage. A feeble "Come in" was the answer to their rap.

wrapped in an old, faded bed-quilt. Beside him stood a pair of crutches.

"Are you hungry?"

"Not very. The woman up stairs gave me three soda-crackers vesterday, and we had them for breakfast.' "What about your father?"

The bright look on the boy's face faded. "The judge sentenced him. If it had only been his first offense they might have got him off. He has gone to Sing Sing."

mother is away? Don't you miss her very are the sources of argument for the pulpit

brought the hired man in a hurry to the or build a fire of pebbles, as to scold or cry streamlet; white they are heaitating, they shut my eyes and pray the Lord not to let suade.—Morning Star.

"Mamma," Willie interupted, almost Jim home with us in the carriage, and give him some of my clothes and let him have some dinner with us."

"But what would his mother say if she "Let's write a note, and leave it on a chair,

And so it happened that half an hour later two little crippled boys, one well attired and the other protected by an old bed-quilt, went up the stairs of the Lyman mansion and into

A nice warm bath and some of Willie's

And what a pleasure it was to Willie, at the dinner table, to watch Jim's evident enjoy. ment of the roast veal, sweet potatoes, apple sauce and pumpkin pie.

The meal ended, the two boys spent the afternoon in the play-room. Willie's tool.

And when it grew dark, and was time for as he and his mother made.

It all ended in Jim's mother's having plenty of work, and hiring a neat room just around

And Willie has learned Jim's secret of con-

BEASON IN PREACHING.

No part of the gospel can be irrationally defended, certainly not at the present day. This is neither the age nor the country for a religion built upon assumption to be received upon assertion. Indeed, it never was true of Christianity that it demanded any other than a rational defense. This the great Apostle well knew, when he so constant!y "reasoned from the Scriptures" in his preaching, and filled his epistles with close and earnest argument.

Preaching, therefore, must be reasoning. It is not declaration, nor exhortation, nor fine description, nor the mere outpouring of a burning mind; though sometimes they are made to pass for it. In no other department of serious eloquence would these modes of address be thought sufficient. Neither in the senate, nor at the bar, nor in the popular assembly, would it be tolerated that men should deal only in flowery elegance, hortatory harangue, or mere entreaty. They are required to show reason for the part they take. They are required to make business-like speeches. The speeches of the great Grecian were but little more than close and rapid argument. They owed their heat and force to the impetuousity and compactness of the reasoning. And surely the greatest of subjects, the most momentous of human interests, is not to be enforced with less appeal to sound reasoning.

Men must be addressed in a practical, business-like way in the pulpit as well as elsewhere. Accustomed to reason and to hear reasoning on all other subjects, they cannot, they ought not, surrender their understanding, their consciences, their wills, their characters, their all, to the entreaties or the assertions of any man, without good reason given and received. They cannot, and proof to establish his authority; and is His mother rose and stood by him, and the minister to do less now? Is he to hope that a cordial fellow-disciple will acknowleager, keen-sighted inquirer, without reason-"I'm going to make a call, and I want | ing? Can he hope that the worldly, the desins, will be turned to duty and faith unless

And still further, when the growing inquisitiveness of the times has imparted to uien so much more real or fancied acuteness The room they entered was bare and com- of mind, can he expect they will yield withhad gone out. The only occupant of the un- ter who thus judges takes a false position, tidy room, a boy about Willie's age, sat and palsies his own right arm. The advantages which his position and office afford him will avail little unless, in important affairs, "How are you to-day, Jim?" Mrs. Lyman he exhibit a sound mind and rational judgment, and treat his fellow-men as beings of "Pretty well, thank you. Mother's got intelligence. The most powerful preaching, half a day's work, and we're going to have therefore, will be that of argument; not of some dinner and some fire by-and-by, when subtilties and refinements, of formal technicalities, and metaphysical obstructions.

It is not of the argument of pendantry that we speak. There are other sources and forms of reasoning than these, from which Jesus drew, and which the apostles used; the inexhaustible premises of nature, the affluent fountains of human affection, the character of God, the history of his providence, the declarations of his Word, the promises of immortality, the destinies of the "What do you do all day while your intelligent soul. These and such as these within the comprehension of all, and inter-"Yes; but I look out of the window and esting to the affections of all. Let them be watch the people going by. I am so glad we applied with the earnestness which indicates

Hoyular Se

THE METHOD of placing el front of locomotives to illu has been tried on many lines, has not found much favor. ence in Russia appears to sho considerations are not alone the system. On the railway Petersberg and Moscow seve were fitted with electric lamp they gave great satisfaction, li more than a kilometre in f employes began to complain between the lighted and the faces painfully affecting the ex ere long reported that there h cases of grave injury to the e Hence the lamps were abando

A REMARKABLE PHENOME Cephelonia, one of the Ioni no less than a river flowing the sea, driving several mills pits and fissures on the land. wonderful thing about it is th these pits maintains a constant four feet in level below that feet away, rising and falling always four feet below the se the connection with the sea i no salt water flows in, the pits or sinks becomes, after from the inflowing of spring it rises and falls with the tid just the same relative level vestigation found about 1,000 water per minute flowing in for one mile, with no increase pits. Where the water goes maintains such a constant reli is a great mystery.

Is NERVE FORCE AN AGE TION ?-We are compelled to tints of the skin of the hums depend to a certain extent on dition. A deep blush and may succeed each other with over the same face, because, potion of modesty or shame is for fearful fright. But in this c the color of the skin is depen ative amount of blood in the illaries, and that no real char been produced. The pertub force concerned in the me which has made the tempora neither produced color nor re true color of the skin, a swarthy complexion, or in fre es, we say is produced by pig rial deposited in certain cell pigment cells. Has nerve for over this?

essarily in the negative, for they remain year after year but perhaps we may learn fi on the lower animals some give us a better understar well aware that their color to circumstances. Many of ually of the color of the sul they rest, so that the specie to have any color which is change their colors rapidly being a notable instance. however, seek so far as to a an example. Our common ten be seen to undergo suc es as this. Lying on the tom of a shallow pool, his a dark brown with numero spots. If you approach the fish disappears almost inst has not moved away. He before, but has discharged pletely that he matches that can be detected is hi If left undisturbed for a regains his dark hue and

The answer to this would

Once more, our common fish, Loligo pealii, is ornan numbers of round spots rich, dark, mahogany bro most conspicuous object; these spots disappear almo the entire animal become nearly invisible. And so can this be done that be dark and light can be seen forth over its surface.

Here are true pigment c anywhere, of very stril strength, whose color is owner's will, that is, they control of nerve force. manner it is possible this may perhaps be diversity celor of the pigmentary ent on its structure, we that the color can disapp disappearance would sim But we are by no means is associated entirely wit very possibly have its re

The iridescent inner shells gives us a perfect And the suggestion may the nerve force of the cu lations to the pigment of mote that it can change thus render invisio strongly marked a mome

time seem very long, and it isn't. Then so glad when she comes, and_" Mamma," Willie interupted, almost ping from his seat, "why can't we take home with us in the carriage, and give some of my clothes and let him have

But what would his mother say if she he home and found her boy gone?" Let's write a note, and leave it on a chair. tell her that the woman up stairs will ig him back before dark. Say, mother.

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at of the roast veal, sweet potatoes, apple ce and pumpkin pie. he meal ended, the two boys spent the rnoon in the play-room. Willie's toolst was a source of wonder to Jim, who was

tural mechanic. nd when it grew dark, and was time for to be taken home, Willie could hardly eve it. And after he was gone such plans

e and his mother made. all ended in Jim's mother's having plenty ork, and hiring a neat room just around corner, and in the two boys' playing and ying together nearly all the time.

ad Willie has learned Jim's secret of conment. I wonder if you could guess what ?—Baptist Weekly.

BEASON IN PREACHING.

o part of the gospel can be irrationally nded, certainly not at the present day. is neither the age nor the country for a ion built upon assumption to be received assertion. Indeed, it never was true hristianity that it demanded any other a rational defense. This the great stle well knew, when he so constantly soned from the Scriptures" in his ching, and filled his epistles with close earnest argument.

eaching, therefore, must be reasoning. not declaration, nor exhortation, nor description, nor the mere outpouring of rning mind; though sometimes they nade to pass for it. In no other departt of serious eloquence would these modes idress be thought sufficient. Neither in senate, nor at the bar, nor in the popussembly, would it be tolerated that men ld deal only in flowery elegance, hortaharangue, or mere entreaty. They are ired to show reason for the part they They are required to make business-like hes. The speeches of the great Grecian but little more than close and rapid ment. They owed their heat and force e impetuousity and compactness of the ning. And surely the greatest of anhthe most momentous of human inter-

is not to be enforced with less appeal und reasoning. n must be addressed in a practical. ess-like way in the pulpit as well as here. Accustomed to reason and to reasoning on all other subjects, they ot, they ought not, surrender their unanding, their consciences, their wills. characters, their all, to the entreaties e assertions of any man, without good given and received. They cannot. ney ought not, to take any man's word for iew of any important truth. True, the ter of the gospel speaks from authorint not his own; it is his Master's author-And he must prove that he has the prity before he can use it. Even the e Master himself employed argument roof to establish his authority; and is ainister to do less now? Is he to hope cordial fellow-disciple will acknowlhe obligation of what he teaches unless roved that his Master taught it? Will nvince the cool-hearted atheist, the stical skeptic, the honest doubter, the keen sighted inquirer, without reason-

of pleasure, the dead in trespasses and will be turned to duty and faith unless show them reason for turning? still further, when the growing inveness of the times has imparted to much more real or fancied acuteness nd, can he expect they will yield withvestigation? Surely not. The ministhus judges takes a false position, alsies his own right arm. The advanwhich his position and office afford him vail little unless, in important affairs, libit a sound mind and rational judgand treat his fellow-men as beings of gence. The most powerful preaching, ore, will be that of argument; not of ies and refinements, of formal techni-, and metaphysical obstructions.

Can he hope that the worldly, the de-

not of the argument of pendantry e speak. There are other sources and of reasoning than these, from which drew, and which the apostles used; exhaustible premises of nature, the t fountains of human affection, the ter of God, the history of his provithe declarations of his Word, the of immortality, the destinies of the gent soul. These and such as these sources of argument for the pulpit-the comprehension of all, and interto the affections of all. Let them be with the earnestness which indicates news and affectionate and, and they at fail to convince, to make, to per-

Popular Science.

THE METHOD of placing electric lamps in front of locomotives to illuminate the line has been tried on many lines, but apparently has not found much favor. Recent experience in Russia appears to show that financial considerations are not alone unfavorable to the system. On the railway between St. Petersberg and Moscow several locomotives more than a kilometre in front. But the employes began to complain of the contrast faces painfully affecting the eyes; and doctors ere long reported that there had been several cases of grave injury to the eyes in this way. Hence the lamps were abandoned.

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON exists in Cephelonia, one of the Ionian. Isles. It is no less than a river flowing constantly from the sea, driving several mills and sinking in pits and fissures on the land. But the most wonderful thing about it is that the water in these pits maintains a constant difference of four feet in level below that of the sea a few the others. On this particular occasion the feet away, rising and falling with the tide, subject of the prayer-meeting was "Chrisalways four feet below the sea level. When the connection with the sea is closed so that no salt water flows in, the water in these pits or sinks becomes, after a time, fresh, from the inflowing of spring water, but still | ing: "If I ever should be so favored as to it rises and falls with the tide, maintaining reach heaven at all, it seems to me that a just the same relative level. A recent investigation found about 1,000 cubic feet of | be infinitely more than I deserve. And when water per minute flowing in from the sea, the call comes to me to go up higher, it for one mile, with no increase of level in the seems to me I shall feel like putting my hand pits. Where the water goes to, and why it maintains such a constant relation to the sea is a great mystery.

TION?—We are compelled to admit that the a-callin' me home, it' pears to me I'll be so tints of the skin of the human countenance powerful glad I'll just call out, 'Hol' on dar, depend to a certain extent on the mental con- Gabri'l; I hears de trumpet, an' I's comin' dition. A deep blush and a deadly pallor mighty quick!' An' it 'pears to me I'll be may succeed each other with great rapidity so bustin full ob joy I'll jest go shoutin', over the same face, because, perhaps, an emo-tion of modesty or shame is followed by some throne as fast as I kin git dar. An' dar I'll the color of the skin is dependent on the relative amount of blood in the superficial capative amount of blood in the superficial capglory to de Lamb dat was slain! For what to Chicago Ministers. By Rev. E. Ronayne. 13 pp. illaries, and that no real change of color has | do de Scriptures say? 'Who are dese in been produced. The pertubation of nerve | white robes?' 'Dey what came up through | 52 pp. force concerned in the mental condition great tribulations. Down here de black which has made the temporary change has skin an' de great tribulations; up dar de white 16 pp. neither produced color nor removed it. The robe and, joy for ebermore. Now, my brudders true color of the skin, as in a person of an' sisters, what do de Scriptures say again? swarthy complexion, or in freckles or blotch- Dey say what though dey be black as ink es, we say is produced by pigmentary mate- (or something to dat effec,), 'dey shall be rial deposited in certain cells, which we call | whiter dan snow.' An' it ''pears to me I'll

to have any color which is its own. Others | ruary. change their colors rapidly, the chameleon being a notable instance. We need not, however, seek so far as to a foreign lizard for an example. Our common flatfish may often be seen to undergo such extreme changes as this. Lying on the light sandy bottom of a shallow pool, his entire aspect is of a dark brown with numerous much darker spots. If you approach the pool, the dark fish disappears almost instantly, and yet he has not moved away. He lies where he was before, but has discharged his color so completely that he matches the sand, and all that can be detected is his two black eyes. If left undisturbed for a few minutes, he regains his dark hue and the darker spots.

Once more, our common squid, or cuttlefish, Loligo pealii, is ornamented with great numbers of round spots of an exceedingly rich, dark, mahogany brown, making it a most conspicuous object; but, if alarmed, these spots disappear almost like magic, and the entire animal becomes colorless and nearly invisible. And so quickly and freely can this be done that bands and waves of dark and light can be seen running back and forth over its surface.

Here are true pigment cells as can be found anywhere, of very striking richness and strength, whose color is discharged at the owner's will, that is, they are subject to the control of nerve force. If we ask in what manner it is possible this can be done, there may perhaps be diversity of opinion. If the geon. color of the pigmentary material is dependent on its structure, we can scarcely admit that the color can disappear and return; its disappearance would simply be destruction. But we are by no means sure that the color 18 associated entirely with structure; it may very possibly have its relalation to position

shells gives us a perfect illustration of this. horse, and compelled his master to buy him And the suggestion may fairly be made that back. Then he was sold for so much rum. the nerve force of the cuttlefish has such re- This was called another bad bargain by the lations to the pigment of its rich mahogany | man who bought him; and again he was respots that it can change their cell relations, turned, to be sold for tobacco, with the same and thus render invisible that which was result.

It is certain, however, that we can argue from these to the higher and more differentiated types, in which all changes are efchanges, yet it is quite possible that long continuance of environments which control were fitted with electric lamps. For a time and modify nerve force may develop results they gave great satisfaction, lighting the way of change which have not hitherto been taken

types of the human race are certainly not are regular attendants at school. Four between the lighted and the unlighted sur- dependent on heat or cold, burning sun, or hundred thousand are being raised in ignoany other meteoric conditions. It is fair to rance and crime. raise the question whether nerve force may not have some agency in the matter, or we will modify it—may not have had for ages past.—Scientific American.

THE COLORED SEXTON.

The sexton of a Baptist church in a large Western city was a good colored brother, who rarely took part in the social religious meetings of the society; but when he did, all present held their breath, for it was well known that some one was to be "hit on the head," and great amusement was in store for tian Humility." Mr. Bascom, one of the wealthiest church members, while leaning on his gold-headed cane and toying with his elegant watch chain, concluded his remarks. with great affectation of humility, by sayplace in the most romote section, the most obscure corner, of that blissful region will upon my mouth and my mouth in the dust, and crying out, 'Unclean! unclean!'"

When he was seated, the colored brother rose in the rear of the room, and slowly ad vancing, faced the audience, and thus addressed them: "Brudders an' sisters, when Is Nerve Force An Agent In Colora- I hears de angel Gabri'l blow de trumpet pigment cells. Has nerve force any control be so powerful happy up dar dat I'd like to shake han's wid all my brudders an' sis-The answer to this would seem to be nec- | ters, widout distinction ob age, color, or essarily in the negative, for we know that previous condition ob servitude—good many they remain year after year without change; on' em I ham't shook no han' wid here-but but perhaps we may learn from observations | 'pears to me I'll be so occoopied a-wavin', on the lower animals some facts which can an'a-praisin', an 'a shoutin' hallelujah! hallegive us a better understanding. We are lujah! hallelujah! close up on de right side well aware that their colors vary according ob de Lamb, dat I won't hab no time to go to circumstances. Many of them are habit- peekin' roun' de dark corners ob heaven to find ually of the color of the substance on which Brudder Bascom."— Lynn Burdette, in they rest, so that the species cannot be said | Editor's Drawer, Harper's Magazine for Feb-

SELF-MADE POVERTY.

I would not say hard words against poverty; wherever it comes, it is bitter to all; but you will mark, as you notice carefully, that while a few are poor because of unavoidable circumstances, a very large mass of the poverty of London is the sheer and clear result of profuseness, want of forethought, idleness, and, worst of all, drunkenness. Ah, that drunkenness! that is the master of evil. If you could look at the homes to night, the wretched homes where women will tremble at the sound of their husbands' feet when they come home, where little children will crouch to a four-page religious in down with fear upon their little heap of straw, because the human brute who calls himself a "man" will come reeling home from the place where he has been indulging his appetite—if you can look at such a sight and remember it will be seen ten thousand times over to night, I think you would say, "God help us by all means to save some." Since the great axe to lay at the root of this deadly upas is the gospel of Christ, may God help us to hold that axe there, and to work constantly with it till the huge trunk of the poison tree begins to rock to and fro, and we get it down, and London is saved from the wretchedness and misery which now drips from every bough.—C. H. Spur-

A WONDERFUL HISTORY.

Fifty years ago there was a boy in Africa who was taken prisoner in one of the fierce wars between the tribes, and was carried away from his home to be sold as a slave. First he was sold for a horse. Then his The iridescent inner surface of so many buyer thought him a bad exchange for the

given only as a possible solution, and it is boy, who was on the point of commitgiven only in relation to these lower forms | ing suicide, when he was bought by a Portugese trader and carried away in a slave ship. How little that wretched boy knew what was in store for him, as he lay chained in the hold of the crowded slave ship! But one of Subscription price...... 75 cents per year. fected more slowly and with much greater | England's war ships that were clearing the difficulty; and it is, therefore, with some high seas of the slavers, bore down upon the degree of confidence that we may advance | Portugese vessel, rescued the captives, and the idea that though no direct agency of our | the African boy was placed under Christian will or nerve force can produce pigmentary | influences and educated, and to day he is Bishop Crowther, England's black bishop in Africa.—Orphans' Friends.

Kentucky has 600,000 children of school The peculiar tints characteristic of various | age. Barely one-third, or 200,000. of them

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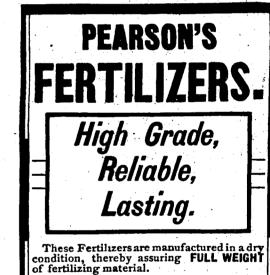
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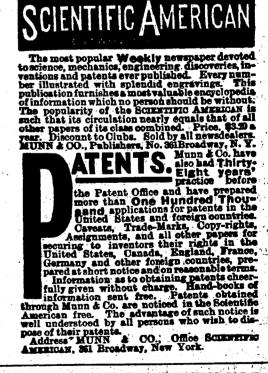
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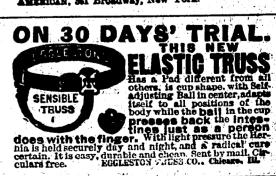
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March 18. Esther's Petition. Esther 4: 10-17; 5: 1-3 March 20. Messiah's Messenger. Mal. 3: 1-6; 4: 1-6. March 27. Quarterly Review.

LESSON VIII.—THE SECOND TEMPLE.

BY REV. THOS. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

For Sabbath-day, Feb. 20th.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-EZRA 1: 1-4; 3: 8-13. 1. Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, that the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled, the Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying,

2. Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia, The Lord God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah. 3. Who is there among you of all his people? his God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judah, and build the house of the Lord God of Israel, (he is the

God,) which is in Jerusalem.

4. And whosoever remaineth in any place where he sojourneth, let the men of his place help him with silver, and
with gold, and with goods, and with beasts, besides the free
will offering for the house of God that is in Jerusalem.

3: 8. Now in the second year of their coming unto the house of God at Jerusalem, in the second month, began Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, and Jeshua the son of Jozadak, and the remnant of their brethren the priests and the Levites, and all they that were come out of the captivity unto Jerusalem; and appointed the Levites, from twenty was all and unward to set forward the work of the bonse years old and upward, to set forward the work of the house

of the Lord.

9. Then stood Jeshua with his sons and his brethren, Kadmiel and his sons, the sons of Judah, together, to set forward the workmen in the house of God: the sons of Henalad, with their sons and their brethren the Levites.

10. And when the builders laid the foundation of the temple of the Lord, they set the priests in their apparel with trumpets, and the Levites the sons of Asaph with cymbals, to praise the Lord, after the ordinance of David king of Is-

11. And they sang together by course in praising and giving thanks unto the Lord; because he is good, for his mercy endureth forever toward Israel. And all the people shouted with a great shout, when they praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid.

12. But many of the priests and Levites and chief of the fathers, who were ancient men, that had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid before their eyes, wept with a loud voice; and many shouted aloud for joy;

13. So that the people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people; for the people shouted with a loud shout, and the noise was heard afar off.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"They praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid."--Ezra 3: 11.

TIME.—B. C. 536. 70 years after the first cap-

Places.—Babylon and Jerusalem. RULERS.—Cyrus, king of the Persian empire.

Darius reigned in Babylon in the absence of Cyrus. Zerubbabel was governor of the returned Jews. PROPHETS.—Daniel was over 80 years old. Hag-

OUTLINE.

I. The proclamation. v. 1-4. II. The assembling. ch. 3:8,9.

III. The foundation of the temple laid in great joy and mourning. v. 10-13.

INTRODUCTION.

Ezra was a famous scribe who lived in Babylon. All that is really known of Ezra is contained in the last four chapters of the book of Ezra, and in Nehemiah 8:12, 26. Please read these passages. His mission to Jerusalem began about 80 years after the return of the exiles. He collected the books of the Bible, was the editor of the Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah, and founder of synagogue worship. The dealings of God with his people and with Jerusalem is a wonderful demonstration of his power, justice and mercy, his faithfulness to all his laws and prom ises. Though his chastisements seem severe and far-reaching, yet his forgiving love was always seeking to win back his rebellious children. We have learned in recent lessons, how, for disobedience long continued, and idolatry, the Jews were carried away into foreign captivity, their sacred city and palaces and holy temple, all broken down and rendered desolate. Seventy years come and go, all full of this sad history; the very nation that destroyed the kingdom of the Jews, is itself conquered and divided on account of its idolatrous and wicked life.

Now, Cyrus, the conqueror of the Babylonians, permits the faithful Jews to return and rebuild their temple in Jerusalem. Nor was this simply the decree of Cyrus, God had watched those captives, had seen their repentance for their former idolatries and their new trust in him and faithfulness to his commandments, their love for the temple and altars and worship of their fathers in Jerusalem. He moves the heart of Cyrus to permit them to return and rebuild. What an epoch in their remarkable history! Here they had dwelt until nearly all the original captives had died, and many of their children had become old men. But this captive life in the midst of stately idolatry had the effect to dispel all the charms of idolatry, and led them to reflect upon the holiness and goodness of their God, as perhaps no other discipline would have done. Now they longed to return and rebuild, and God was opening the way for them. What a beautiful lesson for us poor wanderers to study. May God help us repent of all our unfaithfulness, and long for the rebuilding of the holy temple of God in our own hearts and lives.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 1. In the first year of Cyrus, king of Persia. This refers to Cyrus' first year of sole rulership over Babylon. Darius was made temporary ruler over Cyrus was making other conquests. Then Cyrus became sole king of Babylon. Now

stirred up the spirit of Cyrus. Here is a very plain themselves. They had commended themselves to the favor of Cyrus.

his conquests to the supreme god of heaven, the god of the Persians, "Ormuzd," the "much knowing or much-bestowing spirit." It is true that Cyrus had attained to great power; but there was something noble in his being willing to acknowledge his god as the giver. His conception of his god was very similar to that which the Jews have of their God. It almost seems as if Cyrus regarded his god and the God of the Jews as the same over-ruling God. Hath charged me to build him a house at Jerusalem. No doubt his attention had been directed by some of the Hebrew captives to the prophesy of Isaiah (44: 28). He probably regarded this charge as directed to himself.

V. 3. Who is there among you . . . his God be with him . . . let him go up . . . and build the house of the Lord. The edict was not so much of a command as a free permission, and an expression of his interest in their rebuilding the temple. He was almost calling for volunteers, and praying for the blessing of their God upon them.

V. 4. Whosoever remaineth in any place . . . let the men of his place help him with silver and with gold, etc. This refers to the provisions which Cyrus made for the assistance of the Jews, in their work of restoring the magnificence of their former kingdom. Great resources were placed at their disposal for

THE RETURN.

This edict was the signal for a great uprising, and such a body of people never was seen before, moving for such a purpose. There were about 50,000, including artizans of every class and priests and musicians, provided not only for rebuilding but for march, and for the high praises of God. Then they were furnished with horses and camels, and beasts of burden, to convey their wives and children, and vast treasures of gold and silver. The beasts of burden numbered 8,115. Cyrus sent back by them the treasures taken from the temple by Nebuchadnezzar, vessels numbering 5,400, vessels of gold and silver. Of their personal property when they reached Jerusalem, they were able to contribute for the rebuilding \$400,000 in gold and silver.

"The first act of those who went back, when they reached Jerusalem, was to rebuild the altar of the God of Israel upon its old foundations, and to offer burnt offerings upon it. They also, at once, began to observe the feasts." This is the true order in returning to our proper place before God.

V. 8. Now in the second year of their coming . . began Zerubbabel, etc. They must first become settled in homes and prepared for work; then material must be brought together and the order and system

L. J. Bennehoff, Mary F. Randolph, S. W. Coon,

Mellie Potter, F. N. Ayars, Henry Bill Pub. Co., F. mence. All this occupied a little more than one year; but it was a year of earnest preparation.

V. 16. When the builders laid the foundation . . they set the priests . . . with trumpets . . . to praise gai was also an aged man. Zechariah beginning to the Lord, after the ordinance of David, etc. This was emphatically a work for the Lord and they kept themselves reminded of that fact continually. This is one of the secrets of happy, earnest, and successful Christian life; doing what we do, for the honor of God, and being always ready to praise him for the work he gives us to do.

V. 11. They sang together by course in praising and giving thanks unto the Lord. This singing by course was responsive singing, one party singing one line, and another party responding with another line, almost vieing with each other in thanksgiving. For his mercu endureth forever toward Israel. Long years had they been separated from the city of their fathers, made sad by the reports of its desolation; but now they are permitted to come to the sacred spot and rebuild the temple. They had thought that divine patience and mercy was exhausted, but now, as they clear away the rubbish and ruins and begin to build, their hearts are filled with a sense of the love of the Lord.

V. 12. Many of the priests . . . chief of the fathers . . . ancient men, wept with a loud voice : many shouted aloud for joy. Some of these old men who had seen the first temple, in the days of their youth, wept now as the memory of other days is brought back, by the sight of these ancient foundations; then anon, joy springs up as they are permitted to restore that beautiful temple. Surely, the God of Israel was there pouring out his spirit upon the young men and the old men as they recommitted themselves to the restoration of his ancient worship.

The time is probably approaching when the true Israel of God will be permitted, yea, summoned to return from mingling with the traditional customs of the sun-worshipers like the Babylonians, and restore the observance of the true Sabbath, the memorial of him who created the heavens and earth, and at the same time a divine promise of deliverance Marilla Clarke, and an eternal home with God. That day will bring to multitudes led back from their toilsome wanderings, weeping and shouting for joy in the love and mercy of Ged.

Books and Magazines.

THE February Wide Awake is full of excellent short stories, all true ones, brilliant pictures, valuable articles and beautiful poems. The frontispiece, a picture in three scenes, by Taylor, illustrates a piece of musical verse, "The Nest in the Wind," by Mrs. Mary Bradley. The three serial stories, "A Girl and a Jewel." "Dilly and the Captain." and "A Midshipman at Large," move on interestingly. There is, beside all this, a charming miscellany. Taken all together we pronounce this one of the best numbers of this excellent magazine for young folks. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass. \$3 a year.

NEXT in importance to the temperance question is that of the use of tobacco. It is claimed that tobacco is quite as deadly a poison as any of the villain-Babylon, one or two years after it was taken, while ous compounds known as alcoholic stimulants; the principal reason that it does not do its work so surely | Stephen S. Clarke, and so rapidly, being that it is not intended, by the the first year of this, his sole reign, he began to ef- user, to be taken into the stomach, and so does not. Mary U. Smith. fect some important changes and among others he go so directly and in such large doses to the vital Mrs. P. Lackey, Little Genesee, permitted more freedom to the Jews. The Lord organs. We have before us a volume of 270 12 mo. | Geo. W. Burdick, "

pages devoted to a consideration of this subject, statement of the divine agency in directing the mind | The Tobacco Problem, which is well worth the careof this powerful king. His agency wrought through | ful study of all interested in it. It is published by the positive character and good will of the Jews Cupples, Upham & Co., Boston, Mass. We have room here for little more than a list of the chapters. These are: The Financial View, Physical and Intel-V. 2. The Lord God of Heaven hath given me all | lectual View, Tobacco Benefits, Social and Aesthetic the kingdoms of the earth. Cyrus here ascribes all View, Moral and Spiritual View, Tobacco Indicted and Tried. These six chapters cover a wide range | A. S. Adams, Florence, Kan., of study, and treat the subject in a scientific and practical manner. Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, in a preface to the work, says of it; "I have J. J. White, carefully examined the work on Tobacco, as prepared by Mrs. Lawrence, and find in it a thorough and kindly consideration of the subject in all its relations, without prejudice, and with every desirable concession. The book cannot fail to impress its truth upon the public mind. Its mission is in the family, the shop, the college, the pulpit,-in short, in all places of education, and of training for business, and in all classes of the community."

THE Ladies' Floral Cabinet for February 1s an interesting number, containing valuable suggestions on plants, trees, etc., and helpful hints respecting home decorations and other fancy work. 22 Vesey St., N. Y., \$1 25 per year.

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THE January number of the English Pulpit of To. day is the first number of the fourth volume of that magazine. It numbers among its sermon writers Canon Liddon, Joseph Parker, Archdeacon Farrar, and Alexander Maclaren. In its departments are sermons, expository section, children's sermon, Sunday-school, prayer-meeting, sermonic framework, besides editorial departments. A. E. Rose, Publisher, Westfield, N. Y. \$1 50 a year, 15c. a

PERHAPS there is no more dreadful disease incident to childhood and youth, than scarlet fever. John M. Keating, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, in Philadelphia Hospital, gives a very valuable talk on "Scarlet-fever, and How to Nurse it," in Babyhood for February. This one paper alone is worth the price of the magazine. The editorials, answers to questions, illustrative stories, etc., are interesting and instructive. Babyhood Pub. Co., 18 Spruce St., New York. \$1 50 a year 15c, a number.

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The Sabbath

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> THOUGH' BY O. A. STII

As I wander in the woodl O'er the stubble, by the Sere and brown the leave Rustling with the winds Seem to whisper thought I seem to see the flowers Droop and die, or dry an At the coming of the from Life, my inward thought It is but the season's flow Buds upon a bright Sprin Opens with the soft, sweet Of the glorious Summer Blooms, and is, but for a Then upon the blasts of Comes the ruler of the N And, as frosts cut down So Death's scythe takes of Or if, by strength or cha Past the 'po nted time of Yet they seem to dry and Sending fancies melanch O'er our spirits, and with Look we on them as the That our days are also no Still, amid these thoughts Comes the fragrance of the And we know 'tis not for

Even so, in thoughts and Of Death's icy hand abou Softly o'er our senses ster Thoughts of joyous Sprin Come, though mixed with Then our hearts, though Rustling with the winds Seem to ray, in peace reje Patience, child. 'tis not fe And has not the God that Power into his realms to And, beside the living wa To a life eternal plant the

THE FIERY FU

BY REV. E. M. The Sabbath-school less Sabbath, Feb. 6th, conta Old Testament History w cation for us Sabbathmight be well to pause a There is hardly any feat practice, which brings on with the world, and Chri

our observance of the fou

In the case of the t

second commandment wa lovalty to Jehovah, with We are summoned by th large part of the Christia the fourth, as they were the second. 'Tis true, an it is so, there is no fiery f non-compliance, but the many are great; the provantage, the finger of ri conspicuousness into whi the isolation to which w conspire to influence me custom of the world. S trust in God? And then ous temptation than a How shall I state it? usually tempted to aban of the Sabbath, not beca ments in its favor are n and strong. In their vi and stronger than the they were less so. They sire to conform to the ci if they can possibly do consciences. On this l chip away the Bible arg its force; and then they hand, until they are con science go in a measur then a compromise is e the two opposing forces pretation of Scripture a science, for these are in compromise between th

hand, and a desire, a fe conformity with the gre tian church and the wo Christians, a few who a are older and more thou the Sabbath, and desire Instead of prefering t argument any weaker t it as strong as a fair inte ure can possibly make feel the sacrifice involve but they feel amply con isfaction that they are

to require; but someting shaken in their position that possibly the Sabbat so strong as they wil